JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,844—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to Sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a m., on the 8th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley.	9th Feb. 1900.
SULTAN.	2,884	Bohnsack	16th Feb. 1900.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Dare salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay, also for Benadir Coast Ports, viz., Mogdischu, Merk, Braeva and Kismaju.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.
WRITING CASES,
WRITING DESKS,
WRITING CABINETS.
SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS.
LETTER AND CARD CASES.
SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CABINETS, TABLES.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.
JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.
HAND BAGS. FITTED BAGS. FANS.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
HELICAL TUBE.
HELICAL TUBE.
HELICAL TUBE.

"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.

Bicycles at GREAT REDUCTIONS, bringing the prices of England's Best and Strongest BICYCLES made of HELICAL TUBING lower than the prices asked for machines of obscure and doubtful manufacture.

FOR PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLY
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER : MR JAS. BELL.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
AND FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
ADA DELROY CO.,
(Fourth tour round the world.)
A GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

DELROY
MISS ADA DELROY
as
"SHE"
in the
"FIRE OF LIFE,"
A TERPSICHOREAN REVELATION.
DELROY

MAHATMA
THE
WHITE MAHATMA.
WEIRD DREAM VISIONS.
WEIRD DREAM VISIONS.
A PSYCHOLOGICAL BEWILDERMENT.
A PSYCHOLOGICAL BEWILDERMENT.
MAHATMA

Incomprehensible.—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
A Clever Trick.—Labouchere.
A Natural Gift.—Stead.

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE.
NOVEL ILLUSIONS.
12 METROPOLITAN STAR ARTISTES 12.
3 HOURS PROGRAMME.
CHASTE ARTISTIC LAUGHEBLE BEWILDERINGS.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Admission: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.
Carriages 12-15.

JAS. MORGAN,
Business Representative.

BOMBAY RACES.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 12TH, 14TH, and 17TH, 1900.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.
SEASON TICKET.—	
Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including Tickets for 2 Ladies	20
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Tickets for 2 Ladies	16
DAY TICKETS.—	
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Ticket for 1 Lady	5
Private Paddock	1

N.B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C. are admitted to Private Paddock free.

Application for Season Tickets should be made to SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., BYCULLA CLUB, and must be accompanied by remittance for cost of ticket.

NOTICE.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for Bombay Races.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent suihod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8516-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVISON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of he United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT ! ! !

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CYCLONE OF AMUSEMENT.

ENTERPRIZE APPROACHES.

THE MONARCHS OF ALL.
HARMSTON'S,
HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT
During the FASHIONABLE SEASON of Calcutta that received THE PATRONAGE of
H. E. THE VICEROY AND SUITE.

OPENING NIGHT
OPENING NIGHT
OPENING NIGHT
OPENING NIGHT
OPENING NIGHT
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7TH.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK,
PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP.
REMEMBER WE START PUNCTUALLY.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, FEB. 10.

N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as Night.

NO CURTAILMENT WHATEVER.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.
"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes, 6 Chairs ... Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs ... Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes.. „ 4	Stalls Carpeted Seats „ 1
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs ... „ 3	Gallery (Natives only) As. 8

MRS. HARMSTON LOVE, PROPRIETRESS.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST. London, England.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at moderate rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 300. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW
TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

In Classes 9, 10 13, and 16, read Arabs and Country-breds. Classes 23, 24, and 25, read the Turn-out to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from

D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.
LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of H. E. LORD SANDHURST will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
FAZULBHOY VISHRAM,
S. M. MOSES,
J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
ALEX: McKENZIE,
G. COTTON,
VEERCHUND DEEPCHAND,
Joint Provisional Secretaries.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 17th February, at 9-30 p.m.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

16th January, 1900.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up-to, 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on Application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised Form, which can be had on Application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200, must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office. Parel, 1st February, 1900.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
" 9 Months, 5½ " "
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 " "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,230xd 1-4xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	6 p.c.	95
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	66	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs,50	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	575
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	. pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,020
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,00.	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	505
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475
				Yearly.	
A bar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
...cellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	15
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180x1
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	350
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	310xd
					585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water 3-20m., 4-32a. Low water, 9-41m., 10-8a.
Arrival of Sir Robert Low from tour.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Evening Party to Lord Sandhurst, Darya Mahal, Malabar Hill, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—During Saturday and Sunday, 116,807 persons of the Mahomedan community visited the Victoria Gardens in consequence of the Ramjan Eed.

VINOLIA WAR FUND.—The well-known manufacturers of Vinolia soap have decided to pay half-an-anna for the soldiers' families, widows and orphans, on every tablet of Vinolia soap purchased till the end of the Transvaal War. They have already paid in a magnificent sum of £4,250, which the Lord Mayor has accepted with thanks.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Dar-es-salem, Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chindi, per s.s. Goa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 9th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s.s Umhloti via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p.m., on Sunday and Monday, the 11th and 12th inst., respectively.

BRIGADE PARADE.—A brigade parade of the regular troops of the Bombay garrison was held on the general parade-ground, Esplanade, yesterday morning, under Brigadier-General Ventris. The Royal Artillery, Norfolk Regiment, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and 21st Bombay Infantry were present, and went through a series of ceremonial movements, including the march-past.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing, at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Gavotte	Intermezzo	Lewis Hall
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette
Valse	Fusionen	Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT MATOONGA.—Babaji Atmaram, who resides with his family in a hut in the Matoonga fields, has reported to the police, that, on Saturday morning, about half-past 2 o'clock, he was aroused by hearing a noise in his hut, and on lighting a lamp discovered a small wooden box, containing gold ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1,094, had been stolen. Complainant raised an alarm and the police arriving on the scene, scoured the adjoining fields and woods, but could find no trace of the thieves. About 6 o'clock in the morning the stolen box with a quantity of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 100, was found amongst some bushes, about half-a-mile away from the hut, in the direction of Sion and close to the G. I. P. Railway line.

DEATH OF MR. NANABHAI SADASHIVJEE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Nanabhai Sadashivji Putlaji, a Government pensioner, on the 2nd inst., at his family residence. He was a prominent member of the Daivadnya community. He received his education at the Elphinstone Institution under Professors Nesbit, Green, and Harkness. He studied for the Munsifship, but an opening in a Government office being offered to him, he joined it, and rose gradually to the post of an Auditor in the Treasury Account and Audit Department of the Accountant General's Office. The latter years of his life were spent in religious studies. The deceased leaves behind him five sons and three daughters and a large number of friends and relations.

SUICIDE OF A PRODIGAL SON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yester-day, on the Esplanade regarding the death of Gunpat Luximan, a Hindu mill-labourer, aged about nineteen years, whose body was, on the previous day, found floating in the well, opposite the Elphinstone High School, by a police ramosee on duty at the Cruickshank Road Segregation Camp. The body was removed from the well by the police, and it was subsequently identified by one Luximon Bapoo, a labourer, as that of his son. At the inquiry, Luximon stated that deceased worked in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill at Churney Road, and lived with him in Pimpul Wady, Girgaum. On Thursday morning Gunpat went to his work as usual and did not return home. His father searched for him that night but could obtain no trace of his son. He however ascertained that deceased had received his pay, and as he had twice before absented himself from home after receiving his money and returned home after squandering it, the father discontinued to search for him, thinking that he would return as before. On Sunday last, Luximon heard that the dead body of a Hindu had been found in a well on the Esplanade. He proceeded thither and, on seeing the body, recognised it as that of his son. The father stated that deceased spent his money at theatres and on former occasions he had severely reprimanded him for his extravagant habits. Notwithstanding that deceased squandered his pay this month also, and, fearing chastisement on that account, committed suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

THE athletic sports, which were held on the playground of St. Peter's Boys' School, on Saturday afternoon, proved a great success. They were well attended by the parents of the children and friends of these two institutions. Mrs. H. P. Dimmock very kindly gave away the prizes. The following is the list of events:—

Flat Race, boys under 8—1 J. Skenker and 2 H. Snelleksz.

Flat race, girls under 8, 1 Amy Woods, 2 Dorothy Hoyle, 3 Nora Booker, and 4 Ellah Tetley.

Flat Race, boys under 14—1 F. Tate and 2 D. Barrett

Flat Race, boys under 10—1 Josh Barrett and 2 D Fern.

Hundred Yards, Open—1 P. Thorpe and 2 H. Desmier.

Egg and Spoon Race, girls under 13—1 Edith Thorpe and 2 Daisy Jackson.

Wheel Barrow Race—1 J. Malcolm and Casper, and 2 J. Barrett and R. Mackenzie.

Three-legged Race, 1 D. and J. Barrett and 2 F. Tate and G. Booker.

Flat Race—girls under 14—1 Amy Woods and 2 Nora Booker.

Hopping Race, boys under 14—1 D. Barret and 2 F. Tate.

Obstacle Race, open—1 P. Thorpe and 2 Joe Barrett.

Mathematical Race—1 Eileen Rhenius and 2 Maud Desmier.

Driving Race—1 Lassie Hepworth and 2 Jane Booker.

Quarter-mile (prize presented by Mrs. Von Morde)—1 J. Kello and 2 G. Booker.

Tug-of-war, Boarders *vs.* Day-boys—won by boarders.

"Victor Ludorum," Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. S. King.—P. Thorpe.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	3	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	13	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	13	0
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	11	13	32
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	7	93
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	5	22
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	20	38
Total	83	78	342
Total plague deaths to date	64,755	56,118	
Same date last year	114	92	231

SMALL-POX.

Attacks ... 46
Deaths ... 27

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The weekly return of hospitals public and private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 20th January to 6 a.m., Saturday, 27th January, is thus epitomised:—

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	342	217	3	54	201	351
Relapsing Fever	141	61	2	43	26	131
Observation	163	203	21	105	42	198
Contacts	1874	997	24	1012	7	1828
Evicts	2179	1002	45	650	7	2779
Small pox	305	103	...	31	23	354
					Total	...
					Contacts	18
					Evicts	2584

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE AFFAIRS OF RALPH DOUSE AND Co.
C. R. PAPPLEWELL VS. C. B. MEHTA AND LEONARD DOUSE.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., on behalf of John Baker, of London, through his constituted attorney in Bombay, Mr. C. R. Papplewell, applied for a rule nisi for the appointment of a receiver of certain goods in the hands of the defendants C. B. Mehta and Leonard Douse. Mr. Papplewell, as liquidator of the Company, had ascertained that goods valued at Rs. 22,000 belonging to the Company, had been made over to the first defendant by the second soon after the Company had gone into liquidation. With a view to show that the transaction had been a bona fide one, entries had been made in the cash book representing that the first defendant had paid a sum of Rs. 9,915-13-3 into the Company. At the end of October, he was also given credit for Rs. 2,400. It was alleged that the money in question had never been paid by the first defendant, while to balance accounts the goods had been made over to him after large discount had been taken off their actual value. Mr. Macpherson explained that Mr. Ralph Douse, who had since absconded, came out to Bombay in October, and it was then found that the Company was in financial difficulties.

His lordship granted the application, and appointed Mr. Turner receiver of the property of the Company.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A BOY MURDERED FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.
IMPERATRIX VS. HOLYA BIN IRAPPA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in December last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of a boy named Fakira. Death was caused by injuries to the throat and neck. There was no evidence of the accused having been seen murdering the deceased; and the evidence was circumstantial and confessional. Accused was seen going with the deceased in the direction of the place where the corpse was subsequently found. Immediately after the time when the murder was probably committed the accused tried to pawn two bracelets belonging to the deceased. The corpse was found tied up in a peculiar way with a rag, the object of the murderer being probably to prevent, the Sessions Judge said, the spirit of the deceased molesting him in any way. This rag was of the same kind of stuff as the turban of the accused, from which a piece had been torn off; and the piece was of a nature and of dimensions such as it might be, were it torn off the turban. The scene of the murder was Chik-Tadsi, a village of the district of Bijapur. The residence of the boy and the complainant was Hampiholi, a village in the Dharwar Zillah, separated from the zillah by a river, the Malaprabha. It appeared that the accused crossed the river with the deceased in the direction of the place where the corpse was subsequently found. The accused pawned the deceased's bracelets with one Mingawa. The latter said that they were entrusted to her by the accused for pawning, and that after approaching various people on the subject, she arranged for a loan from Mahadevappa. The Session's Judge was of opinion that, apart from the accused's retracted confession, there was enough evidence to convict the accused. Mr. Kennedy remarked that the murder of children for trifling ornaments was a too common crime, unfortunately, for one to say that, because it was a crime of so devilish a nature, it was inconceivable that a man should commit it, nor was it generally unaccompanied by recklessness in disposing of the plunder. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

135-10,420-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmal and another vs Luchminarayen Mukhanlal and others—Bhaishanker and K. Part heard.
135-99—R M Mody—Jetha Nathoo and others vs Jacob Meyer and others—Bicknell M and M.
253-99—A F Turner—Mohomed Hassum and others vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim and others—Payne G S and Co. For postponement.
64-99—King and Co—Sidick Hajee Gool Mohomed and others vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and Tyebjee D and Co.
626-99—Tyebjee D and Co—Sha Ruttonsey Bhimjee vs Shaik Danul Jaffer and others—In person.
564-98—Hiralal M and M—Sobhagchand Tullockchand vs Manabhoy Tullockchand and others.
230-99—K D Shroff—Kharsedjee Daunjeebhoy Shroff and another vs Assabai and others—M N Saklatwalla and in person
652-99—R P Bharucha—Shivnandan Dookhi and others vs Hurdeodas Chamiram—Khunderao and S.
682-99—Thakurdas D and C H—Dunabai vs Meghjee Visram and others.
691—In person a pauper—Mahomed Cassum Pujara vs Abdul Rahman Hassan and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Short Causes.

02-98—Inperson—Shevpratab Saodasookbjee and others vs Devat Acharya.
209-99—Inperson—Seedick Hajee Mahomed vs Mulla Ally Mahomed Rozaawaze.
229-99—Thakurdas and Co—H Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy vs Maneckbai.
588-99—Smetham B and Noble—Balchand Ramchand vs Domee Dewjee.
634-99—Bicknell M and M—Naurojee Sorabjee Massani vs Marianbai and others—Hiralal M and M
727-99—Malubai J and M Rochabai widow and others vs Saik Abdool Karim Valad Shaik David and others—R M Mody.
768-99—M A Vakil Gayabison Joides and another vs Fajilal Sanagram and another.
787-99—Crowford B and Co—Hassambhoy Visram and others vs Jadnoodin Abdulla Koor—R P Bharuala.
788-99—Chitness M and M Laphamsay Nappoo and others vs Doongersy Versy and another
807-99—Sorabjee and J—Hawa Dhanajee vs Laxumibai alias Gungabai—Captain and V.
808-99—Ardeshir H and D—Valjee Arjoon vs Munji Premji.
811-99—Bhaishanker and K—Deepchand Maneckchand vs Chunilal Dharamdas and another—Little and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

67-99—In person—Pardur Brijlal Ramdutt vs Goculdas Harridas—In person.

Long Causes.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
289-98—Khundurao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Saknanand and others—Payne G S. and Co.
442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.
76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Joewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.
376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.
563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

194.99—Hiralal M and M—Sewjee Tejpal vs Ruttonsey Mhairaj and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
187-99—Nanu and H—Nowrojee Jeehangir Gamadia vs Jamasjee Manockjee Patel—Wadia and G
577-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmsjee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Mehgraj and another—Bhaishanker and K.
553-99—Thackurdas D and Co—Abdool Hoosein Ismailjee vs Sulemanjee Ismailjee.
564-99—Mansuklal D and J—Girdhurlas Tulsidas and others vs Purshotum Govind and others—Payne G S and M.
295-99—In person—Saskaran Somirmal vs Nathmal Shivdas and others.
(29 99—In person—Esmail Miya Aba Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

Two stories from the front of high acts of gallantry are related in the new year's annals of the Royal Humane Society, which, at its first meeting for 1900, directed that they should be suitably rewarded. The heroes belong to the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers in Major-Gen. Barton's brigade at the Tugela. About midday on Nov. 28 a private of the Royal Scots sank in 20 feet of water while bathing in the Bushman's River at Estcourt, Natal. Private O'Connor, of the Royal Irish, courageously dived several times, and at last found the body, but life was extinct. Some two hours later Sergt. Bennett, of the 7th Royals, sank while bathing near the same place. Again O'Connor dived and recovered the body, but too late to save his life. On the same day Private Figg, of the Royals, was overcome by the current while bathing. Private Donnolly, of the Royal Irish, plunged in, and after a desperate struggle landed him in safety. Both Donnolly and O'Connor now receive the medal for their gallant action.

THE FAMINE.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Central Provinces Season reports for las week are thus summarised:—Weather generally cloudy and cool. Light showers of rain fell in Mandla, Bhandara, Chanda and Bilaspur, approximating to half an inch, and 6, 2 and 3 cents respectively; only a few drops fell in Wardha. The rain of last week has benefited the spring crops in parts of Saugor, Seoni, Mandla and Chhindwara. Slight damage to crops through cloudy weather is reported from Bhandara and Balaghat by hail from Damoh, through frost from Jubbulpore. The damage by frost and hail in the Khurai Tahsil of the Saugor District is reported to be considerable. The agricultural outlook is still very gloomy and has not much altered. Cutting of tur and till completed in Nagpur. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul and Sambalpur. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts. Preparation of land for kharif sowings continues in Nagpur. There are 125 P. W. D. relief-camps now open. The numbers on famine relief have fallen substantially in Raipur and Betul and there is a net decrees of 14,000. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief workers—P. W. D.—adults 598,869 and children 90,677. Village works—269 414. Grass-cutting works—44,698. Weaver relief—21,539 Total—1,025,197. Gratuitous relief, dependants—adults 3,239 and children 97,730. Poor-houses—adults 205 and children 90. Kitchens—adults 17 498 and children 170,243. Otherwise relieved—adults 124 841 and children 37,516. Total on gratuitous relief—451,362. Total on all forms of relief —1,476,559. Fodder and water generally scanty. Cattle disease prevails in ten districts. Prices are steady in Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Najpur, Balaght, Raipur, and Sambalpur: have slightly fallen in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chanda and Bilaspur; local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 15, rice 11 7-8 and juar 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8 2-3, gram 9 1-2, rice 8 and juar 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min., temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·134	W	2	68·6	37·2	60	..	0·45	−1·27
Sirsa	30·081	NW	4	71·2	35·0	40	..	0·05	−1·25
Delhi	30·063	WNW	4	73·7	46·1	48	...	0·84	−0·81
Agra	30·074	NW	3	77·5	49·9	46	..	0·56	−0·22
Cawnpore	30·037	Calm	1	77·2	49·5	62	..	1·64	...
Allahabad	30·015	WNW	3	77·7	52·9	73	...	4·99	×3·65
Jhansi	30·074	Calm	1	80·1	56·2	96	...	1·01	+0·12
Jacobabad	30·173	E	4	74·4	39·0	30	...	0·08	−0·55
Karachi	30·127	ENE	5	77·4	50·2	42	...	0·18	−0·88
Jeypore	30·124	NNW	3	77·2	46·5	32	...	0·05	−1·00
Ajmere	30·107	N	3	75·4	48·8	40	...	0·12	−0·77
Deesa	30·065	NNE	11	82·0	56·5	18	...	0·00	−0·42
Ahmedabad	30·046	NE	3	87·2	58·2	30	..	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·092	NE	12	80·3	53·5	71	...	0·03	−0·18
Jamnagar	30·072	NNW	11	78·5	53·3	44	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	30·067	E	8	83·9	52·0	28	...	0·00	−0·49
Bhownagar Para	30·025	NW	7	87·5	54·7	31	...	0·01	...
Veraval	30·023	NNE	5	90·1	57·3	30	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	30·117	NE	7	80·5	52·6	35	...	0·01	−0·78
Indore	30·068	Calm	1	85·8	48·6	37	...	0·00	−0·84
Saugor	30·056	ENE	2	84·2	57·6	45	...	0·42	−1·49
Jubbulpore	30·010	NNW	1	83·9	54·9	8.	...	2·31	+0·06
Hoshangabad	30·011	Calm	0	86·7	52·3	68	...	0·36	−1·15
Khandwa	30·036	Calm	5	90·2	55·2	20	...	0·26	−0·92
Raipur	29·973	Calm	1	92·3	63·3	43	...	0·56	−0·54
Nagpur	29·991	Calm	5	94·7	62·6	34	...	0·00	−2·14
Amraoti	30·002	NNW	5	94·2	63·8	39	...	0·04	−1·70
Akola	29·990	SW	5	93·9	59·5	27	...	0·13	−2·11
Surat	29·989	N	7	90·1	57·0	46	...	0·00	−0·24
Malegaon	30·038	W	4	92·9	53·0	19	...	0·01	−1·16
Bombay	29·95.	N	12	81·2	67·0	4	...	0·00	−0·88
Poona	30·0.8	Calm	6	95·5	57·4	31	...	0·00	−1·64
Ahmednagar	30·031	Calm	5	91·9	53·5	34	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	8	90·8	57·2	19	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·972	NE	6	96·2	?	20	...	0·00	−1·26
Ratnagiri	29·918	ESE	4	86·	65·4	5.	...	0·00	−0·80
Belgaum	29·952	ENE	7	91·3	59·9	38	...	0·00	−2·25
Goa	29·929	SE	?	83·0	71·4	90	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·916	Calm	3	84·2	67·5	87	...	0·08	−2·74
Mangalore	29·934	Calm	2	89·8	73·4	87	...	0·03	−3·63
Calicut	29·938	Calm	5	89·7	73·0	79	...	0·11	−6·37
Cochin	29·931	NNE	F	91·5	76·2	80	...	3·30	−6·35
Bangalore	30·0.0	E	9	88·8	60·4	67	...	0·27	−4·05
Secunderabad	29·974	E	3	94·6	64·1	47	...	0·00	−2·12
Masulipatam	29·981	N	3	87·0	66·2	88	...	0·00	−8·26
Bellary	29·966	Calm	4	96·7	67·2	45	...	0·15	−2·25
Cuddapah	29·958	E	G	97·6	68·8	67	...	0·45	−5·43
Madras	29·982	SSE	3	87·5	67·5	86	...	2·12	−17·40
Coimbatore	30·005	ENE	2	91·9	67·6	50	...	6·10	+0·98
Trichinopoly	29·952	Calm	3	93·5	70·9	8	...	1·96	−6·22
Negapatam	29·943	NE	12	84·0	72·4	71	...	12·38	−17·57
Colombo	29·921	ENE	7	93·5	72·0	66	..	16·57	−6·80
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate. F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts only all over the country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Cuddapah and the lowest 35° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are clody to overcast at Mangalore, Coimbatore, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor Bhuj, Ajmere, Jeypore, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevail generally.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 5.

Monday's pressure has been steady or has changed by only small amounts. It has risen slightly in Rajputana and fallen slightly in the Central Provinces, lower Sind and Bombay. No rain has been reported. Anticyclonic conditions obtain in North-West and Central India and fine weather generally prevails over the whole of the country. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab and risen rapidly in Gujarat. The mean temperature is in moderate defect in the Punjab and Sind and in excess elsewhere. The excess averages six Degrees in Central Provinces and Berar and five in Burma, Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. Night temparature is in considerable Defect in Sind and the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th February, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·941
Temperature of the Air	degrees	74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		62·9
Dew Point		55·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·510
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		4·10
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		66·9
General Directions of wind*		N, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	300

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 4.

10 p.m. ... 71·4

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 5.

6 a.m. ... 68·3
10 a.m. ... 75·2
2 p.m. ... 78·9
4 p.m. ... 79·6

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE RULES OF POLO.

THE proceedings of the Indian Polo Association meeting held at Lucknow on the 31st January were as follows:—

The polo rules framed by the Mangalore Committee were approved of, with the exception of a few, in respect of which the following alterations have been passed:—

Rule 3. Omit "50 yards from each back line."

Rule 6. Not required, *vide* 17 feet.

Rule 8. Omit "of bamboo root."

Rule 9. Add "that a bell shall be rung at the end of every five minutes of actual play; but that a period shall not be concluded till the ball goes out."

Rule 17*f*. Substitute for "the 25 yards radius, *vide* rule 6," 30 yards of the back line."

Rule 23. "That the length of the whip shall be limited to 36 inches, any player striking his adversary or his adversary's pony with a whip accidentally or otherwise shall incur a penalty for an ordinary foul."

Rule 24. Omit the words "or hit at" and leave the present rule 36 as it is.

Rule 30. For "50 yards" substitute 30, and omit "if preferred from where the foul occurred," and substitute, "if the foul occurred nearer to the back line than 30 yards from a spot opposite the centre of the goal the same distance from the back line as the foul occurred."

Rule 35. Add 35 (*a*) "Should any player be disabled by any infringement of any of the above rules, the umpires in consultation may demand the removal of anyone player of the opposite side. Neither player to be replaced."

Rule 37. Add "Should the goal referees state they are unable to give a decision owing to the players interfering with their view, the umpires may be consulted as to whether goals, &c. were made or not."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Madeline, 1,862 tons, Captain C Rasmusen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sulina, 12th January, with a cargo of maize.

THE s s Fallodon Hall, 2,203 tons, Captain D Hunter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 1st December, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 2 059 tons, Captain C K Browne, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th January via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 892 tons Captain Klez, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 16th January with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bernstein, Mr D Silva, Mr Gordon, Mr Crottie, and 62 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE Hansa Line s s Lindenfels, 1862 tons, Captain G Kinneweg which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg 23rd December via Antwerp, brought a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong weather in the English Channel and Bay of Biscay and fresh N E monsoon in the Indian ocean. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Massilia, 2,908 tons, Captain C. Gadd, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from China via intermediate ports, brought China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. M. F. Joseph, Mr. C. Willimott, Mr. and Miss A. Fraser, Mr. G. W. Boyd, Mr. H. Corry, Mr. Hoaine, Mr. Ring, Miss and Mr. W. C. Gibson.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 5.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Nizam	2041	Eliot	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Gulf of Trinidad	1194	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Shannon	2380	Chellew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin			T M & Co
P Wikstrom Jn bque	685	Gopvem Gren			L & Co
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Paramatta	1954	Symons			P & O Co
Pachumba	144	Skinner			M M & Co
Nurani	2470	Sandilands			F M & Co
Assyria	969	MacLean			M M & Co
Gloxinia	1618	Petrice			M M & Co
Safari	839	Klez			F Hayer
Madeline		Ramussen			
Oolobaria	3429	Gray			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
F H spania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	8-2	W & A G & Co
H & J Unique	1299	Bjonness		12-2	J Mackintosh
P Sudej	2103	Weston	London	15-2	P & O Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
Satrunji	517	Ahamed	Karachi	6-2	Shprd & Co
Brahmani	521	Cassum	Bhownagar	6-2	Do
Premeir	51	Ebrahim	Manza ore	5-2	Do
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Lindenfels	1863	Keinewig	Karachi	13-2	Glade & Co
4 Fallodon Hall	2206	Hunter	Calcutta	7-2	A L S N Co
6 Massilia	2008	Gadd	N F		P & O Co
12 Carthage	2853	Lendon	London	10-2	P & O Co
14 Hq Grosvenor	511	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
15 Wingrove	1819	Nutman	L'pool	8-2	Mackintosh & Co
16 Goa	1217	Gimblett	Zanzibar	9-2	M M & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
Candia	4195	Haughton	Japan	10-2	P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Safari s	Klez	Zanzibar, Jan 16
	Madeline s	Rasmusen	Sulina, Jan 12
	Fallodon Hall s	Hunter	Trieste, Dec 21
	Oolobaria s	Gray	Calcutta, Jan. 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Rangoon
	Stanley Hall s	Browne	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Carthage, for Aden
" Massilia, for China, &c
" Fallodon Hall, for Colombo

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

1. Sgt J J Marsland reverts to Gunner at his own request and is transferred to the reserve and attached to No. 2 Co.

2. The following promotions will take place in No. 2 Co.:—Corpl H Long to be Sergt in No. 1 Sub-dn, vice Marsland reverted to Gunner.

Br Saunders to be Corporal in No 2 Subdivision, vice Long promoted.

Ag Br Chard to be Br in No. 3 Sub-dn, vice Saunders promoted.

3. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Wednesday evening the 7th instant, at 5 p.m. as follows. Dress—Marching Order.

No. 1 Company—Right Half Company Malabar N Fort, and Left Half Company Colaba N Fort.

No. 2 Company—Mahaluxmi Fort.

The Parade will be dismissed on the 8th instant as soon after 7 a.m. as possible.

4. Members should bring their own great coats and a blanket apiece.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

1. Regimental Order No. 1 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled and the following is substituted.

2. At the Military Operations commencing at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 7th instant, and lasting till 10 a.m. on the 8th instant, the Companies will be distributed as specially notified to Officers Commanding Companies.

Volunteers should join their Companies at the places notified to them by their Company Commanders by 10 a.m., paying their own Railway fares to the station, nearest the place of rendezvous which will be refunded. Officers Commanding Adult Companies should make arrangements for parading their Companies.

Officers Commanding Cadet Companies are requested to parade their Companies at the most convenient Railway Station and leave in time to be at their respective posts by 10 a.m.

Volunteers who are unable to be present during the whole 24 hours during which the operation last, will join their Companies as early as possible during the day and all Members of the Adult Companies should be present at their posts for night duties.

Cadet Companies may be dismissed at 6-30 p.m., on the 7th Instant. Subsistence arrangements for meals for Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers have been made. Officers will make their own arrangements for food. Tentage will be supplied.

Each Volunteer should bring his own blanket for the night.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1900, at 9-30 p.m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen who attended the Levee, or were entitled and unavoidably prevented, are entitled, together with the Ladies of heir families, to attend the Reception.

All Gentlemen entitled to wear Uniform will appear in Mess Dress. Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress. Such Gentlemen who do not wear European Dress will appear in the dress worn on high ceremonial occasions.

By Command,

RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor,
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 5th February, 1900.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET. BOMBAY.

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& CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MACCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch
FREE of Charge.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED
BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet and with the exception of about £30,000 Bank wire sold at 1-4 3-32. For March there has been nothing doing.

T T	1-4 5-32
D D	3-16
3 Months' Sight Credits	13-32
3 „ Francs	172 3-4
30 days in Hongkong	143
„ Shanghai	194
„ Japan	148

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	5,87,728
„ „ Branches	Dec. „	3,27,696
Other „	Inc. „	9,87,082
Government Securities	Inc. „	4,07,423
Other authorised „	no change	
Loans	Inc. „	9,15,403
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec. „	7,93,220
Balances with other Banks	Dec. „	14,823
Cash	Dec. „	4,48,603

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95 3-16 ready and 95 7-16 or the Settlement, the latter rate rising to 95 11-16 on receipt of the news from South Africa.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Commercial Bank of India are quoted at	Rs. 75
James Greaves' S. and W. Coy	460
Manockji Petit	1,620
New Great Eastern	160
Mofussil Coy.	350
New Indian	137 1-2

FREIGHTS.—2,500 tons have been taken in the s. s. Dido at 18s. for Antwerp and Hull for March loading; and 2,000 tons for Hamburg at 17s. 6d. half for April, half May. Rates for this month are well maintained.

COALS.—Nothing of importance to report, a few ready lots of country coal were paced at full rates.

YELLOW METAL AND COPPER.—Prices unchanged with nothing doing.

IRON.—200 tons of Pig Iron were sold at 95s. per ton, Harbour terms.

WHEAT.—Market quiet, nothing doing.

SEEDS.—Gingelly, Linseed, Castor, Rape, Yellow Guzerat, and Yellow Cawnpore Brown.—All markets are quiet partly on account of scarcity of tonnage and partly on account of tightness of money.

With the exception of Gingelly Seed, which is coming in in fair quantity, arrivals are poor.

COTTON.—Prices at Colaba have given way, some rupees four since the morning and the business put through has been limited in the extreme.

Good Broach is quoted	234
Good Bhownagar	231 to 232
Good Bengal for March	215 to 216

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's Receipts	215,000	176,000	215,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	75,000	93,000	103,000
„ „ to Continent	71,000	144,000	102,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,727,000	6,814,000	6,731,000
„ „ to U. K. „	1,293,000	2,734,000	2,287,000
„ „ to Continent „	2,003,000	2,556,000	2,479,000
„ Stock in the Ports	990,000	982,000	1,245,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,770,000	5,186,650	4,655,720
„ „ „ of Surats	51,000	138,070	75,800

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	669,000	1,755,620	1,050,000
„ London	2,000	4,000	3,000
American afloat	190,000	268,700	331,000
East Indian „	1,000	3,000	1,000
Total	862,000	2,013,320	1,335,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 21-32d.	3 9-32d.	3 3-16d.
„ Good Bhownugger	3 27-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 13-16d.
Difference	29-32d.	17-32d.	12-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay last Saturday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	887
Barsee and Nuggur	701
Berar	1,005
Total Oomras	2,596
Dhollera	20
Broach	10
Bengals	1,372
Persian	4
American	12
Total	4,014

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay:—

	cwt.
Wheat	500
Linseed	36
Rapeseed	37
Gingellyseed	21,755
Poppyseed	8
Groundnuts	256
Castorseed	714
Rice	56,045

Ferozepore—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan—Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat requires rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain; Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain; Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy; Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Weather fair; Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon—Rain much needed generally; Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain; cold. Cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain; cold; little cloudy.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dew fall insufficient. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera—No rain, weather clear; seasonable; cold, famine prevalent. Scarcity of water and grass.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Unusually hot. Cotton picking general.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton-picking partially begun.

Bellary—No further rain expected Cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd February, as compared with the statement of 27th January, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 27. Rs.	Feb. 3. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,35,148	56,22,875
Do. do. at Branches	34,97,355	31,69,659
Other Deposits	364,03,002	373,90,684
Post Bills	7,559	7,457
Credits, undrawn	16,57,183	13,32,845
Rs.	636,00,247	645,23,521
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,86,723	78,94,146
Other authorised Securities	26,87,100	26,87,100
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	70,05,274	78,62,383
Loans do. do. do.	207,18,153	216,33,559
Bills Discounted and purchased	129,86,487	121,93,267
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,723	25,705
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	3,71,254	3,56,431
Cash	118,94,557	114,45,954
Rs.	636,00,247	645,23,521

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day close firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 27-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5 8

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

MARRIAGE.

BAXTER—LAIRD—January 31, at the Wellesley Square Free Church, Calcutta, by the Rev D Reid, M A, B D, John Emett Baxter, to Agnes Graham Laird.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900.

ONCE more Sir Redvers Buller is on the march to relieve Ladysmith. Our correspondent states that the General recently consulted with Mr. Walton, the proprietor of Spion Kop Farm, as to the general lie of the country, and the whereabouts of old fords. It is believed that the General crossed the Tugela by two unused fords on Friday, and that he is now marching to Acton Holmes, and thence by a road due east through an open country to Ladysmith. Were it not for the proviso that the movement depends for its success on the Boers being ignorant of his movements, we might share the hope that the programme was fulfilled to the letter, and that Ladysmith was relieved last night. But it is difficult to suppose that such a movement could be carried out in full view of the Boers, who, according to the information to hand, occupied in force and fortified Spion Kop after the withdrawal of Warren's force. Besides, a recent telegram states that General Joubert has himself joined the Boer's right; a fact that taken in connection with the lull in the operations around Ladysmith was regarded as indicating a reconcentration on the part of the enemy. Such a movement at the present juncture implies a prescience of General Buller's new turning movement and an intention to frustrate it by a demonstration in force on his right flank. If it be the case, as has been stated more than once, that the whole of the hill country from the Tugela to Ladysmith has been trenched with a view to disputing the passage of the relieving force, the probability is that most of the positions will be occupied like Spion Kop and will have to be fought for. In any case General Joubert will be between General Buller and the railway, and the supply columns will have to pass under his guns. It is of course quite possible that the large reinforcements that must have recently become available may enable General Buller to provide for that contingency and keep General Joubert at arm's length, while he effects a junction with Sir George White. The movement however will not be made less onerous by the presence of a large convoy of stores for Ladysmith. The railway can give no help beyond Frere, the Boer guns, south of Colenso, reaching to Chieveley. It is absurd to hold that Warren's division restored and reinforced may be employed to threaten or, at all events, to mask Colenso. However, it is useless to speculate, when a few hours will bring the conclusive answers to all speculations—the hinted fact of success or failure. It would be contrary to every theory of probabilities that an officer of Sir Redvers Buller's capacity and experience should be defeated three times in succession by an invisible enemy under a nameless General.

While awaiting further information from Natal it may be interesting to see how they manage to prepare hereos for the fight in London, under the pressure of a great emergency. In the middle of January there was great enthusiasm about the pending despatch of Yeomanry and Volunteers to the seat of war. The enthusiasm was not strained to any great extent by the military authorities. Their hands were full in getting the regulars, the reservists, and the mobilised militia into a smart state and providing them with all that is necessary for a campaign, six or seven thousand miles from their base. When they were suddenly informed that the Defence Committee of the Cabinet had suddenly decided to raise the number of Yeomanry to be sent out from 3,500 to 10,000 men who could shoot and ride, and to provide them with the usual cavalry equipment, there was a feeling akin to consternation. Scores and scores of men of every age offered at the offices, at Suffolk Street, to be enrolled. To their dismay they were told that they should report themselves to the Commanding Officers in their respective counties, many of whom were at the other end of the Kingdom. That was a serious discouragement. The postulant for military service in the corps when he applied was rejected as physically unfit, though he passed in horsemanship and had a first-class certificate for shooting. An attack of influenza came, and knocked him up for ten days. He then applied at another department. He was passed as physically fit and rejected for bad riding. Country gentlemen that could follow the hounds were passed without difficulty; if, says the postulant just mentioned, steeple-chasing can overcome the Boers the Republics are done for. But the most surprising thing of all is that on the 18th January, for some time before and probably up to the present hour, there was an absolute famine of cartridges in London. None of the volunteer regiments had a single cartridge in their possession. It is the custom to store in every volunteer magazine a considerable supply of service cartridges ready for immediate use. For some weeks all the reserve ammunition in the Home District was called up and sent to South Africa. What a chance for the bold invader! The Yeomanry and Volunteers who had not fulfilled the firing regulations were without the means of meeting a condition precedent to their final acceptance. The Yeomanry had never handled a service rifle in their lives, and it was above all necessary that they should learn how to use it in the shortest possible limit of time. The War Office, they dolefully complained, would not move a single inch to provide them with either rifles, ranges or ammunition. The able Volunteer, medically fit, over twenty, without encumbrances, who had served two years but had no time or inclination to take out his first class certificate, personally longed to do so, but the Government or perhaps the military authorities gave him no facilities. In that predicament he bought or borrowed a target and a rifle, and, in a private range of his own in a back garden, endeavoured to qualify himself as an expert rifleman. Ten rounds of ammunition cost eighteen pence; a thousand cartridges £7-10, prices having gone up enormously since the war broke out. On the 20th January 800 Volunteers sailed for South Africa, having received their rifles the previous day. Pluck and luck may enable them to hold their own against Boer marksmen. But reliance on amateur soldiership of this kind is not altogether prudent. That feeling no doubt influenced the military authorities when giving them the cold shoulder.

THE Report of the Select Committee on the Telegraphic Messages Bill has suggested amendments that are not all of equal value. There is no objection to the inclusion of all British India, where there are telegraphic stations, in the scope of the measure. But the same can not be said in the reduction of what may be called the close time for foreign telegrams to eighteen hours for papers published in the same place. Mr. Ibbetson argued that there can be no objection to the publication in a Calcutta paper "of the substance of the news" that appeared in another Calcutta paper the previous day. But as the Bill now stands it is not only the substance but the ipsissima verba of the foreign telegrams that may be published with impunity the next day. As the papers in Calcutta—and also in Bombay and elsewhere—publish extras to meet the public impatience for news of important events, and as such telegrams are published at different hours, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., they may be as effectually pirated as they are now by other papers in their next issue. Section 2 of the Bill speaks with two voices on a matter of considerable importance. The body of the clause states that no foreign message shall be published by any paper in British India until thirty-six hours have elapsed from its first publication in the paper which receives it from its correspondent or agency. That is plain enough as stated in exception (*a*) which permits the publication by a newspaper published in the same place or within ten miles thereof, eighteen hours after the first publication. But exception (*b*) permits the publication of any such message "after the expiration of sixty hours (exclusive of public holidays within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1887) from the time of the receipt thereof." Exception (*b*) manifestly needs explanation. As it stands the protection of the telegram is extended to nearly a week when public holidays intervene, for its republication is prohibited until sixty hours, not counting the two, three, or more holidays which may have intervened after the receipt of the news. Is that provision intended as a boon and an encouragement to the enterprising? If that be the case we need not despair of one day seeing the Government accept and act upon the Maharajah of Durbhanga's sensible proposal that the Government should accompany the present measure with a subsidy to bring about a reduction of the present heavy telegraphic charges. We quite agree with the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta that without a substantial reduction in those charges India is not likely to obtain a first-rate telegraphic service—unless indeed the vernacular press wake up and bear a fair share of the burden. As long as the Native Press is content to lie low, say nothing, and quietly help itself to the foreign messages paid for by others, less wise in their generation, a really first class service can not be looked for while cable rates are as high as they are. A Government subsidy would be a short cut to reduction, and we therefore, cordially support the Maharajah's excellent recommendation to Lord Curzon's Government. Having won his spurs as a pressman his Excellency, we are sure, will receive that excellent suggestion with sympathy and goodwill.

THE crisis in the mill industry in Bombay is increasing in intensity, and there is apparently no immediate prospect of the cotton trade improving. Owing to the continued advance in cotton the present prices of yarn in China show a loss of fully one anna per pound. There has been some local buying by speculators, in anticipation of an advance in yarn later on and these purchasers are paying from half to three-quarters of an anna above the price ruling in China. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things. Many of the mills are still working full time—some, perhaps, to use up any cotton they may have in stock, with the intention of stopping at a subsequent period; others possibly in anticipation of an advance in yarn that will enable them to sell their present production without loss. This means that the mills are speculating for a rise, which may come, but it may take a long time. Several other mills are only working four days per week, and many have entirely closed. It is impossible to forecast the future which must necessarily depend upon the receipts of cotton in Bombay, its price, and whether China, with the large stocks of yarn at her disposal, will be forced to pay a price that will leave a profit to the Bombay manufacturers. Several of the millowners who are running their spindles four days of eight hours per week are of opinion that such working does not enhance the cost of production nearly as much as was thought would be the case. By working shorter hours the number of workmen can be reduced fully 30 per cent. In addition it is found there are less breakages of machinery, and a saving in stores and waste which, they think, compensates for the increased cost per pound which the permanent charges amount to on the smaller production. Some of the millowners are of opinion that if the Bombay mills were to work eight hours per day, the result would be much more satisfactory under ordinary circumstances than the present system of working from daylight until dark. So long as there was a big margin of profit it may have paid the mills to look for outturn only, but as it seems probable the margin in the future will be much smaller, the question of cheapening the cost of production becomes all important. The Bombay mills, like the mills of Lancashire, may find that they can best compete with other traders by greater efficiency on the part of their workmen. This improvement can only be obtained by adopting reasonable hours of labour and getting rid of the system which employs two men to do the work of one, so that an extra few hours may be worked per day. By the present experiment it is found that one man can and will carefully attend a frame for eight hours, but if twelve hours work is required it is too much for one man and far too little for two.

ONCE more the Congo State has to announce a deficit, although the receipts include a generous grant from the Belgian Treasury, and from the purse of the King of the Belgians. Last year the accounts just balanced, but in 1899 the expenses largely increased, probably owing to certain rebellions and disturbances. It may be called enterprising in Belgium to have taken over such an immense burden; but there can be no question that it has been a grave mistake. Her ambitious King has put upon Belgium's weak shoulders a task to which she is quite unequal. After many years that vast region of the Congo is scarcely touched by civilisation, and cannibalism is still rampant. A few scattered stations, always in considerable danger, represent the sole hold of Belgium on the great African river which Stanley explored. Unhappily these stations often do more to lower the natives than to elevate them. Weakness in such a case is often a source of misery to all concerned. Tribute, once fixed, has to be collected somehow, and the quota of rubber gathered in from the tribes. In the absence of an adequate police this is often done in the most brutal fashion and by the use of one tribe against another. Perhaps the best work done by the Congo State has been the building of the coast railway; but even that has been a costly task, and the amount of traffic at present scarcely justifies such an enterprise.

THERE is a crumb of comfort in the season reports for the week ending January 30 and now just published. The North-West Provinces received rain and the crops were benefited to a greater extent than the most sanguine dared hope. In some districts the prospects had been set down as good. They are now described as excellent. And where the outlook was gloomy it is now bright. If it has not in these latter served to re-invigorate the crops for which the agriculturists had looked, it at least brought on fresh grass, a mercy for which the cattle-owner was duly thankful. Unfortunately in addition to rain, hail also fell and damaged the poppy crop. But better this than a prolongation of the drought which would have destroyed everything. Indeed the United Provinces rejoice over the improved outlook and hope that the rain which has now fallen will quite make up for that which should have fallen some time earlier. Rain, it further appears, has facilitated the ploughing of fields for extra crops as well as for the next kharif. Supplies and fodder are sufficient and prices have fallen except in the districts affected by hail.

THE P. and O. Company's Hired Transport s.s. Nankin arrived at Capetown from Bombay on the 3rd instant.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 12 o'clock on Sunday night and is expected to arrived in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

IT is notified for information that Officers of the Garrison and their families wishing to be vaccinated should attend at the Family Station Hospital, Morley Hall, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m., on Friday, the 9th instant.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th January, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 169,100 maunds and Rs. 21,916 in the earnings.

THERE will be a State Evening Party at Government House, Calcutta, on the 15th instant, and a Garden Party on the 20th instant.

MR. GRIESBACH, the head of the Geological Survey in India, proceeds at once on tour in the famine districts of the Central Provinces, Bombay and Rajputana, with a view to examining into the practicability of sinking artesian wells.

MR. CHARLES CARMICHAEL, C.S.I., whose death is announced, was one of the Mutiny Civilians of the N.-W. Provinces. He was for several years Commissioner of Benares and retired as a Member of the Board of Revenue in 1882.

PLAGUE is reported to have attacked the town of Nawashahr in the Jullundur District, there having been 6 cases with 3 deaths. The population of the town is 5,600, which makes the outbreak the most serious of any that have occurred in our plague-infected area within the last twelve months.

ABOUT 150 men of the Royal Irish Rifles who have been weakened by attacks of fever are about to be sent from Fort William to Meerut for a month for a change of air. An experiment in this direction was made last year with men of the Royal West Kent Regiment and proved highly beneficial to the men and the State.

THE final selection of men for Colonel Lumsden's Horse has not yet been made, as all the members selected have to undergo a strict medical examination in Calcutta, and also to prove their claim to be good riders and rifle shots. Any vacancies can be quickly filled, as a considerable number of Volunteers are on Colonel Lumsden's reserve list.

CAPTAIN MAYNE, Central India Horse, got rather a bad fall in a practice game of polo at Lucknow on Friday morning; and this explains the absence of his name from his team in the Tournament. Unless the Central India Horse can now secure the services of Major Campbell to play in the Inter-regimental the team may not be able to put in an appearance at Meerut.

ON the 28th ultimo some Ghilzais from Khost raided 1,580 sheep from the Turis in Lower Kurram. The Militia Sowars pursued, but finding it impossible to rescue the raided flock they drove off 400 sheep belonging to the raiders, which they came upon near the border. The Ghilzais turned out in large numbers, but were beaten off with the loss of one killed and two wounded.

THE race for the Civil Service Cup was run at Lucknow on Saturday, the first four horses past the post being Not Yet, Jilt, Lady Yetman and Kelpie. It is remarkable that Not Yet and Jilt take the same places in the race as they did last year: while Lady Yetman has moved from the fourth to the third place. Nine ran, but owing to some mistake Screen, who was in the betting to the last, was not declared to start.

THE renewal of all the court buildings destroyed by the earthquake in the Kamrup Division of Assam has now been completed, and permanent residences for the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon of Gauhati have been built. A residence for the Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts was also built at a cost of Rs. 23,402. The total expenditure on restoring the buildings was over one lakh of rupees.

ON the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal, the Government of India have sanctioned the hill stations of Chakrata, Kasauli, Landour, Naini Tal and Ranikhet being occupied for eight instead of seven months in the year. Their early occupation is being carried out with a view to ascertaining whether the number of enteric cases that invariably occur on the march under present arrangements will thus be decreased.

AT a meeting on Saturday, of the Senate of Calcutta University, a discussion took place on a motion empowering the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to refuse recognition to schools where discipline is deficient, or to permit pupils from such schools to complete at the University examinations. An amendment empowering the Syndicate alone to take this action was carried by a majority of one vote. A marked effect is likely to follow this resolution as regards some Bengali schools.

THE Madras Government has accepted the proposals of Mr. Murray Hammick, relating to the conversion of the Srivilliputtur and Shermadevi Divisions, in the Tinnevelly District. A Special Assistant Collector will replace the Deputy Collector, now in charge of the former Division, with head quarters at Satur in lieu of Srivilliputtur. An Assistant Collector will similarly replace the Deputy Collector, with headquarters as at present. It will be remembered that the Police charge of the Srivilliputtur Division is also under a special European Assistant Superintendent with a large Punitive Police force, and stationed at Sivakasi. The Head Quarter Deputy Collector's Division remains in charge of Mr. W. S. Marshall, who was posted to Tenkasi, on the outbreak of the riots in June last.

THE increasing death-rate of the city of Dublin continues to be a cause of uneasiness, which is rapidly developing into consternation. The mortality for the week ended January 6 in 33 large English towns was equal to an average annual death-rate of 30·9 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate in London was 37 per 1,000, in Glasgow 28, and in Edinburgh 22. In Dublin during the same period the death-rate reached the terrible figure of 47·9. The rate of mortality in Belfast during the same period was 28, and in Limerick 15. The deaths in Dublin were 126 in number over the corresponding average for the past ten years. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who has been much concerned by the state of affairs revealed in these figures, has been in communication with the Local Government Board on the subject. The matter is forming the subject of a joint inquiry by the inspector of the Local Government Board and the public health officers of the Corporation.

THE funeral of Major-General Hale Prior, who had been appointed to the command of the Fifteenth Brigade of the Seventh Division for South Africa, took place at Lichfield on Saturday, Jan. 13, with full military honours. All business in the city was suspended for the time being, while the bells of the parish church tolled and the blinds of private houses were drawn. All the troops at Whittington Barracks, supplemented by Volunteers from the town and surrounding district, attended. The body was borne on a gun carriage covered with a Union Jack. A special service was held at the Cathedral, which was attended by the Mayor and Corporation in State, and the members of the South Staffordshire Hunt. The Rev. Canon Lonsdale officiated; the bishop of the diocese read the lessons. From the Cathedral the body was conveyed to the Church of St. Chad, where the interment took place. The chief mourners were the son and daughter (the former named after his godfather, Sir Redvers Buller) and two brothers of the late Major-General. The funeral was attended by a large number of military officers.

MR. ROBINSON SOUTTAR, M.P., for Dumfriesshire, on Jan. 17 addressed a well attended meeting at Collin, near Dumfries, on the responsibilities of the British Empire. He stated that from an economic standpoint our Colonies absolutely did not put a penny into our pockets. That was a striking thing to say, but the figures bore it out. He did not argue that we should break off connection with our Colonies, but people talked as if the loss of the Colonies would really mean the destruction of the British Empire. It was constantly hinted that if we were to lose our South African colonies we might practically shut up the British Empire. But we would lose very little. For war purposes in time of peace we paid 90,000,000*l*. per annum, or in other words each man, woman, and child paid 25s. per head for armaments. If our Colonies entirely disappeared we should lose about 25,000,000*l*. per annum, but we spend more than that on ships of war for their defence. The balance of advantage from connection with Great Britain was distinctly on the side of our Colonies, and although their attitude in this time of war was to be encouraged, it was very like a man trying to liquidate a vast debt by the gift of a trifling Christmas present.

A GOOD story is told of Col. Pilcher, who so distinguished himself at the capture of the Sunnyside laager. He is an officer whose friends always thought he would come to the front if he got the chance. He is highly educated, not only as a Staff College graduate, but by long and close study of German methods of warfare. He has been much in Berlin, and has numerous friends in the German Army. He was following the autumn manœuvres in central France one year, unofficially—indeed, incognito—a somewhat rash game, seeing how susceptible our neighbours are about supposed espionage. Col. Pilcher seems to have been, nevertheless, incautious, or, at least, he aroused the suspicion of some gendarmes, and was promptly taken into custody. As he was being marched to the nearest post for examination, he remembered that he had in his pocket very incriminating documents, a letter he had just written to a friend in the German War Office, which was addressed in full, "Hauptmann von So-and-so, Berlin." If on searching him this letter was found he would be in a nasty mess, for he could refer to no one, produce no credentials, and was certain to be lodged in gaol. Pilcher grappled with the situation with ready wit, but probably at some inconvenience to himself. He managed to take the letter out of his pocket unobserved, and he there and then ate it.

THE Council of the National Rifle Association announce that great difficulty has been experienced in arranging a satisfactory programme for the next Bisley meeting, in accordance with the purpose of relieving the very great pressure which in recent years has existed in the Grand Aggregate Week, and of avoiding frequent delay of the evening gun-fire. It has been found that the programme of the last two or three years uses up all the available time, and does not make any allowance for a possible breakdown or for very bad weather. It has now been decided that certain of the principal competitions included in the All-comers' Aggregate shall be shot for on the first Saturday of the meeting, and that in other respects the general scheme for the meeting shall be much the same as in the past few years. The following is a rough outline of the probable general scheme of this year's programme:—Meeting opens Monday, July 9 (one day earlier than hitherto), and match-rifle-squadded competitions will begin on that day, and finish on Friday, the 13th, with the Elcho Challenge Shield. All-comers' Aggregate Competitions will commence on Saturday, July 14th; Volunteer Aggregate Competitions, on Monday, the 16th; and the finals of the Queen's and St. George's Competitions will be on Saturday, July 21, on which day the meeting will close with the distribution of prizes.

A CONFERENCE of representatives of the several sections of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary Party was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Jan. 17, with a view to finding a method of solving existing differences. The proceedings were private, but a report was afterwards supplied to the Press. Mr. T. Harrington presided. Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Blake, who were nominated as delegates at the recent Mansion House conference, did not attend. The members present were Messrs. J. E. Redmond, T. M. Healy, J. Jordan, P. O'Brien, J. P. Hayden, and Sir T. G. Esmonde. Resolutions were adopted stating:—1. That in order to safeguard Ireland's interests, it was necessary to consolidate the various national elements. 2. That having considered, the resolutions passed at the Conference on April 10 last, the Conference was prepared to co-operate in promoting unity on the grounds then laid down—namely, the reuniting of the party on the old Parnellite lines—absolute independence of all British political parties, the securing of Home Rule, the redress of all Irish grievances, the full recognition of the public services of each of the section; adherents, irrespective of any course taken since the division in 1890, and a readiness to support a Parnellite as the first chairman of the united party. 3. That Mr. Harrington be authorised to invite all Nationalist members to a meeting at the opening of Parliament to take counsel as to the policy to be pursued in Ireland's interest in the coming session, and to make any other arrangements necessary for the reconstruction of a united party on the old lines.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER RE-CROSSES THE TUGELA.

MARCHING ON LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4, 8-40 A.M.

A telegram, dated Durban, Sunday night, states that General Buller recently summoned Walton, the owner of Spion Kop Farm, to Spearman's Camp, where Buller discussed with him the lie of the country and the fords. Walton indicated two unused fords. It is believed that General Buller crossed those fords on Friday, and is now marching to Ladysmith, *via* Acton Homes, whence the road runs due east through an open country to Ladysmith.

If the General succeeds in leaving the Boers on his right in ignorance of his movements, it is expected that he will reach Ladysmith on Monday night.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BULLER'S ADVANCE UNCONFIRMED.

IMMEDIATE MOVEMENT NOT ANTICIPATED.

PASSAGE OF FOREIGNERS INTO THE TRANSVAAL UNCEASING.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The War Office has received absolutely nothing confirming the rumoured advance of General Buller. No immediate movement is anticipated as the roads have been rendered impracticable by the rains.

The passage of foreigners into the Transvaal continues unceasingly, the Portuguese restrictions being derisory.

PRO-BOER AGITATION IN AMERICA DENOUNCED BY MR. ALGER.

A message from New York states that Mr. Alger, late Secretary of War, strenuously denounces the growing pro-Boer agitation in the United States. He says that America is oblivious of a measureless debt of gratitude towards England for her attitude during the Spanish War.

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 5, 5-45 A.M.

Unconfirmed reports are published in the papers that General Buller has re-crossed the Tugela and is marching to the relief of Ladysmith.

CHECKING THE BOER SNIPERS.

The "Daily Telegraph's" despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated 4th evening, states that our Infantry are firing the low ridges on the north bank at Potgieter's drift.

This checks the Boer snipers.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED.

Messages are being freely interchanged between Buller's and White's Camps.

STORES FOR LADYSMITH.

A large convoy of stores accompanies the Ladysmith relieving force.

GOVERNMENT AND LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLYING COLUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The Government of India has subscribed half a lakh of rupees towards the cost of sending out Lumsden's horse.

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent on the 4th instant wires :—Our British flying column in Zululand has been disturbing the Boers collecting east of Vryheid.

The Afrikander bond press is clamouring for the recall of Sir Alfred Milner.

Native deserters from the Boers lines say that the Boer losses, north of the Tugela, amount to 1,000. Five field cornets were killed.

Forty British officers and men reported killed in the Magersfontein battle are prisoners at Pretoria.

CLOTHING FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A second consignment of 20,000 sets of khaki clothing for the troops in South Africa will be despatched from India about the middle of next month.

HORSES ARRIVE SAFELY.

Intimation has been received that horses from India for South Africa have arrived in Capetown in good condition, and with very few casualties on the voyage.

THE BRITISH ON THE TUGELA.

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

The Pioneer's correspondent wires, London, 3rd February :—It is presumed that the British artillery at Swarts Kop and Mount Alice still occupy a decisively commanding position. There are persistent, though unauthenticated, rumours that General Buller has recrossed the Tugela at three points to the eastward of General Lyttelton. These reports probably arise from the eagerness to explain General Buller's mysterious speech on Monday to the effect that he held the key to Ladysmith.

It is reported that General Joubert has joined the Boers on the Upper Tugela, evidently expecting an attack on his right. This, coupled with the immunity from attack experienced by Ladysmith, points to a Boer reconcentration.

The enemy are chary of using the roads, thus offering splendid chances for raiding parties. A reconnaissance was made on the 23rd January from Colenso, reports having come in that the Boers on Hlangwane had been weakened. Lieutenant Coke with ten of Bethune's Horse advanced incautiously, and was exposed to a heavy fire. The horses stampeded, and the party were obliged to take cover. Lieutenant Jones, 8th Hussars, gallantly recovered the horses and conducted them to an adjacent nullah under cover of the South African Light Mounted Infantry. Meanwhile the field artillery shelled the Hlangwane trenches with excellent effect at 3,000 yards. The Hussars during the advance inflicted serious losses on the enemy with the carbines and maxims. Unfortunately Bethune's men, in withdrawing, missed their direction and were captured.

It is reported everywhere that the rank and file of the British forces are in no way daunted, though they are exasperated by recent checks.

The "Times" correspondent of Lorenzo Marques speaks of suspicious immigrants, evidently German officers, proceeding to Pretoria, as many as fifty in a day.

The Englishman, Canning, British Princess and Dictator have sailed for the Cape with 1,100 field artillery and battalion details numbering 550. The Braemar Castle, Britannic, Siberian, British Prince American, Minha, Ujinai, and Nairung have arrived at the Cape.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE PUBLIC AND THE WAR.

Despite the satisfaction caused by the soundness of Mr. Wyndham's speech and the gravity and dignity of Mr. Goschen's utterance the debate in the Commons is pusillanimous, spiteful and wearisome Colonel Saunderson taunted the Irish Members on one occasion last night, and a disgusting scene ensued, which was only closed by an apology. Mr. Birrell in his speech attributed the tediousness of the debate to the vanity of the occupants of the front bench, who, he declared, were perpetually quarreling for precedence and the best nights. He thanked God that the men who founded the Empire died for something better than Governments. He traced the error in underestimating the strength of the Transvaal to Mr. Rhodes' lies that Boer bravery was an unpricked bubble, and he concluded by loyally and eloquently rebuking the temper of the House. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain speak on Monday, and Mr. Balfour concludes the debate, on Tuesday.

For the rest, the nation's mood is one of brooding anxiety. There is a sinister sense that some indefinable danger exists abroad, and that the country is not prepared. Nevertheless trifling episodes produce enthusiasm. Mr. Justice Grantham, addressing the Grand Jury, condemned a pro-Boer sermon by the Dean of Durham in which that dignitary described the recent farewells to the troops as "disgraceful orgies." Lord Halsbury, referring to the subject in the Lords on Thursday, regretfully concurred that the sermon was an outrage on devoted troops.

INDIAN SYMPATHY WITH BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 5.

A meeting of the leading citizens took place yesterday to further the Transvaal War Fund. Prince Mirza Mahomed Tazur Ali, of the Oudh Royal family, presided. Various resolutions declaring it to be the duty of loyal citizens to subscribe to the fund, appointing a committee to collect subscriptions, suggesting that prayers should be offered for an early and triumphant close of the war were passed. A telegram was sent to the Viceroy asking him to inform her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the deep regret of the meeting at the loss of valuable British lives, and expressive of their readiness to do what may be required of them. Over Rs 1,000 were collected on the spot. The speeches were enthusiastic, but the speakers expressed regret that Indian troops are not being employed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORDON, Commanding the 15th Hussars, has proceeded to South Africa to command the 17th Lancers, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Fortescue, who is temporarily unfit.

MUCH indignation has been aroused among patriotic Scotsmen everywhere by the way in which certain ministers north of the Tweed of Boer proclivities allude when in the pulpit—both in sermons and in prayers—to the war in South Africa. Miss Eve Blantyre Simpson, daughter of the late Professor Simpson, of chloroform fame, calls for stern measures against these renegades. "Will no Jenny Geddes arise as of yore," she asks, "and rouse men into action by sending a defiant stool at the head of every pro-Boer minister in the pulpit, who, by omitting prayers and uttering his ill-judged views, is false to his Queen and country, and being false to them is false to their Church and Christianity ?"

AMONG the many individual acts of bravery displayed by the troops in South Africa that of Private Fitzmaurice, of the Grenadier Guards, stands out prominent. During the thick of the fight at Belmont, Col. Crabbe, commanding the Grenadier Guards, became detached from his regiment, and was immediately surrounded by Boers. Seeing his colonel's danger, Fitzmaurice rushed to his assistance. He shot two Boers, bayonetted a third, and, amid the firing, carried Colonel Crabbe to the ambulance waggon. The colonel was shot in the wrist and injured in the thigh, and these were the wounds he described as scratches when wiring the result of the battle to Windsor. He was soon about again, and recommended Fitzmaurice for the Victoria Cross. Fitzmaurice was one of the first Grenadiers who volunteered from Windsor to join the 3rd battalion.

THE news of the death of the Earl of Ava has been received with the deepest sorrow in Belfast and throughout Ulster generally. At numerous Courts and public meetings held in Belfast sympathetic references have been made to the sad event, and resolutions of condolence passed. In many of the churches on Sunday special and touching references were made to the death of the young and gallant nobleman, who was well known in the city and highly respected. Owing to the strong feeling of sympathy entertained for the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava on the death of their son and heir, it has been decided that the banquet arranged in connection with the visit of the Chief Secretary shall not take place. Lord Dufferin was to preside on the occasion, and, though his lordship was personally averse to the interference with a public engagement, it was felt by the committee that it would be better to omit the banquet on the occasion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 12 o'clock last night.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INDIAN MARINE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Commander G. Wilson succeeds Captain Gwyn as Deputy Director of Royal Indian Marine, Captain Gwyn reverting to general duty from the 27th instant.

TROOPS IN THE HILLS.

The troops detailed for the Bengal Command hill stations move up early this year to enable them to remain eight months in the hills.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Messrs. Rothschilds have contributed £2,000 and Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie and Co.'s Bank £1,000 to the Indian Famine Fund.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Green becomes Adjutant of the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

THE CURRENCY POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. David Yule, speaking at a meeting of the Bank of Calcutta, yesterday, strongly criticised the Currency Policy of the Government of India and made a special reference to the withdrawal of issues of rupee notes from the currency reserve on the Security of Gold in London, which, he said, had shaken the confidence of investors and, especially of Native Princes, in the good faith of the Government. Regarding the Presidency Banks Amalgamations Scheme he thought that the need to borrow in London would be gone if capital were increased ; and that if the shareholders elect to find the extra capital they might also remain in possession of the control of their own business and not be forced to amalgamate. He anticipates that an eight crore loan will be required to finance the famine.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, FEB. 5.

Sir Robert Lowe has approved of the prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, which is to be held at Mhow during the end of the present month. A special prize has also been given by him. Most probably he will encamp during the meeting.

THE INDORE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st instant somebody writing from Poona has the audacity on no better than admittedly hearsay information to pose as a critic of the Indore State Council. The letter is, however, as full of mis-statements as an egg is of meat. As a fact, the Minister, as President of the Council, has *not* "to hear and conduct appeals against his own decisions in the Durbar," for the simple reason that there are no cases heard in the Durbar now. Simultaneously with the constitution of the present Council it was enacted that appeals which before lay to the Durbar shall thenceforth lie to the Council direct. Nor has there been any departure, in the spirit, from the rule that "judicial functionaries should not hold appointments on the Council" in the appointment, temporarily, of the Foreign Secretary (also Member of Council) as Second Judge of the Sudder Court ; since the order making the appointment expressly lays down that he shall not hear and decide appeals, but merely dispose of the references from the lower courts concerning appointments, transfers, promotions, etc. That the Foreign Secretary was the law master of the Minister is again a figment pure and simple, as the Foreign Secretary's connection with the school had ceased before the prospective Minister joined it, and he was not his pupil for so much as a day. As a proof of the Foreign Secretary's alleged undue influence over the Minister, the increase of his salary is neither here nor there. The President in Council has no powers whatever over appointments above Rs. 300. Hence it is a mistake also to say (in the sense which is evidently implied) that an old Councillor has returned at the invitation of the Minister, for, though the Minister asked him to come over, it was under orders and on behalf of his Highness, who also augmented the pension of the Councillor, that he did so : he had no power to do so on his own initiative.

By proffering the advice that Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar should be President of the Council instead of the present Minister, your correspondent merely tries to throw off the scent all conjecture as to his own identity. But we know what brief he holds and what's his game. It is nothing short of stirring up discord between Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar and the Minister, but he may rest satisfied that his object will utterly fail of realisation. Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar is on the Council as an adviser and not a mere member, as he makes him out to be, and is above such mean and petty feelings as he aims at exciting. So far from feeling it at all belittling to himself that his own Deputy of a few years ago should be at the helm, he takes a genuine pleasure and pride in watching how well the Deputy, trained under himself, can carry on those exacting duties which growing years forbid his again undertaking, and which are better left to younger strengths with occasional advice from his vast and valuable experience. But your correspondent cannot, perhaps, understand that such noble sentiments can be entertained.

Now, Sir, these are mis-statements enough to dawn the letter under reference as utterly untrustworthy if not perversely misleading. Either your correspondent has been grossly mis-informed, or he has wilfully perverted facts to suit his own book—very probably the latter, seeing that he has not the courage to put his name to the communication. He is invited to throw off the mask of anonymity and prove his "bona fides" like a man, or I shall say, and the public with me, I hope, that never was a "nom-de-plume" more aptly chosen than that of "Bull i-(Bully) Nath" in the present case, and regret such malicious untruths should have found a prominent place in your highly esteemed paper.—Yours, &c.,

DEEN DAYAL.

Indore, February 3.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AT an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Chairman of the Standing Committee was, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the President, called to the chair.

KHOJA BURIAL-GROUND.

The Corporation considered the Commissioner's letter submitting therewith a plan showing the site, measuring 5,000 square yards, which it was proposed to allot to the Khojas of the Shia Isna Asharins sect for a burial-ground, and the site measuring 5,009 square yards, which was proposed to be reserved for its future possible extension, requested the sanction of the Corporation to the proposed allotment, the whole expense incidental to the drawing-up of the deed for the transfer of the ground being borne by the representatives of the community.

The proposal of the Commissioner was, after some discussion, agreed to.

GULLEY-FLUSHING.

The Corporation resolved to charge a fee of Rs. 25 per day for the loan of a gulley-flushing engine to private parties.

MACHINE-BRUSHES.

The Corporation rejected by a large majority Dr. Master's proposal for the purchase of as many machine-brushes as the Commissioner might suggest. Dr. Master said that the number of machine brushes in use at present was not sufficient for keeping all the roads in the city in a thoroughly clean condition.

THE VEHAR LAKE.

Dr. Master proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps for the removal of the vegetation growing in the water at the northern portion of the Vehar Lake, to which attention has been drawn by Mr. Santo Crimp in his report on the water-supply of Bombay. Dr. Master enquired how it was that the staff employed for the purpose of looking after the water-supply, failed so long to report the introduction of vegetable matter in the lake.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was very difficult to remove the vegetation when the water was on a higher level. As soon as the water got down in the hot weather, steps would be taken to remove the vegetation.

Dr. Master after what had fallen from the Commissioner withdrew his proposition.

FILTHY LOCALITIES.

On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, it was resolved to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the ill-ventilated, over-crowded and extremely filthy chawls in Kazipura, close to Duncan Road, and to request him to inform the Corporation what steps he intended taking to improve them.

On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, the Commissioner's attention was drawn to the filthy condition of the open space (belonging to the municipality) situate in Tank Street, in 2nd Nagpada, and to request him to report on the advisability of converting the same into a recreation ground or a garden for the use of the inhabitants of the densely-populated locality of 2nd Nagpada.

This concluded the business of the January meeting.

STEAMER STRANDED AT BHOWNAGAR CREEK.

ON Friday, the steamer Brahmini, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Company, stranded in Bhownagar creek. The vessel was riding at anchor, but owing to the strong tide which was running, she parted her anchor, and drifted ashore. The steamer Primes came from Bombay to render assistance, but the Brahmini floated off in the meantime without having sustained any material damage. She had a cargo of 11,500 bags of grain.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The general memorandum on the groundnut crop in Bombay and Madras, 1899-1900 states :—The reports on this crop are as discouraging as those on most other crops in Bombay, and in Madras the crop does not compare well with that of last year. In Bombay there was a general decrease in the area sown, consequent on the absence of rain. The drought continued, on unirrigated lands the crop withered in most places, and in some localities it was pulled up to feed cattle. On irrigated lands also the restricted supply in canals and wells caused injury to the crop. In British Districts, the area is estimated at about 39,000 acres, which is 55 per cent. below last year's and 73 per cent. under the average. In the Native States there are about 9,000 acres under the crop or 33 per cent under the area reported last year. The yield is estimated at 6,800 tons for the British Districts and 1,900 tons for the Native States: this is not more than one-eighth of last year's crop.

In Madras the area sown was nearly 107,000 acres or about 87 per cent. less than the average of recent years, and it is also smaller than the area sown last year. The unfavourable character of the season has considerably lowered the probable yields, which is now estimated to be only a little more than three-fourths of the normal yield from the area sown.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above bank, which was convened by Mr. Cursondas Chhubildas Lallubhoy, one of the directors in Bombay, was held yestesday afternoon, at its registered office in Fort. Mr. Bland, solicitor to the Bank, was present. Mr. Payne, solicitor and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, attended the meeting on behalf of Vishnu Narayan Parulekar, N. Meigiri Raoji and Balkrishna Tatia Desai of the firm of the Bank's agents, who are on their trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for certain charges. The accused were brought to the meeting under the custody of Superintendent McDermott, Inspector Flanagan and other police officers. There were about fifteen shareholders present, including the three accused.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Cursondas said that the meeting had been called to consider the position of the Bank. They must have read in the newspapers the information he had filed in the Police Court against the accused and it was for the shareholders to decide how to conduct the affairs of the bank in future, and whether they wished to proceed with the prosecution or not.

N. Melgiri Raoji proposed that Mr. Jehangir Bejanji, one of the sharholders present at the meeting, should take the chair.

Mr. Cursondas pointed out that under their rules one of the directors present at the meeting should be appointed chairman. It was only when no director was present that the shareholders could elect one of them as chairman.

N. Melgiri then proposed the name of Vishnu Narayan Parulekar as chairman.

Balcrishna Tatia Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji moved an amendment that Mr. Cursondas Chabildas Lallubhoy be called to the chair.

Dwarkadas Runchordas seconded the amendment, which was carried.

Mr. Cursondas in taking the chair inquired if it was the desire of the meeting to allow Messrs. Payne and Velinkar, the legal gentlemen for the accused, to be present during the proceedings. Personally he had no objection to their remaining in the meeting.

Vishnu Parulekar urged that these gentlemen should be allowed to be present in his own interest and in that of the other accused.

Mr. Jehangir Bejonji said there were no materials before the shareholders to judge of the bank's present position, and he suggested that the meeting be postponed in order to enable them to obtain more information which might assist them in coming to a decision whether the prosecution should be proceeded with or withdrawn. There were no explanations forthcoming from the accused, who, for aught he knew, might be able to explain away every point urged against them.

The chairman said that all the necessary information had been given in the information which would be read to them.

Mr. Bland here read the information filed by Mr. Cursondas in the Police Court, the particulars of which have already been published in these columns.

Mr. Shankar Balkrishna said the shareholders would like to know what explanations the accused wanted to make.

Vishnu Parulekar said the explanation should have been asked of them before the matter was taken to the Police Court. But he might say that the bank was in a sound condition and there were no losses. No complaints had been made either by the shareholders or by the depositers about the management, and the allegation made by Mr. Cursondas about the books was incorrect. Mr. Cursondas had been a director for twenty five days only. Before rushing to the Police Court he should have proceeded under the Indian Companies Act and got the books examined by inspectors appointed under the Act.

Mr. Shankar Balkrishna said that the fact of the cash in the bank being far less than the balance showed by the books was sufficient for Mr. Cursondas to doubt the honesty of the management.

The chairman said the moneys they had found were Rs. 1,500 in the Yokohama Specie Bank ; Rs.1,400 in their own bank office ; which according to the cash books should have been Rs. 10,000 ; Rs. 1,500 in the Mandvie branch ; one Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 ; and a few promissory notes for money lent by the bank without any security.

Vishnu Parulekar said the directors had not themselves taken the trouble of going into the accounts, but seemed to have been satisfied with the reports made to them instead of listening to the explanations the agents offered, M. Cursondas went at once to the Police Court. No balance-sheet had been prepared to show whether the bank's position was sound or not. He was ready to die for the Bank.

The chairman remarked that the balance-sheet for the year 1898, which was passed at the general meeting of the shareholders held in Madras, was not a correct one. Moreover, it was found by the auditor who had now examined the books, that there were bogus shares issued by the agents to their friends and relatives to the extent of three lakhs of rupees.

The share register was then produced, and the chairman pointed out from it that one Mooktabai Ragunath had 400 shares allotted to her, but her husband, who was present at the meeting, informed him that no shares were ever issued to her, nor was she a woman of means. Another instance was that of Dabu Atmaram, a boy of ten years, who had 300 shares standing in his name. He was a student and resided at Savantwadi There was one Anant Ganesh, a clerk drawing a salary of Rs. 10, to whom Rs. 30,000 had been lent on a promissory note. He had no objection against adjourning the meeting if the shareholders wanted time to find out if that was really the case and whether the accounts had been falsified or not. Some of the documents showed that the agents had speculated in Government Security and difference in large sums had been paid by them.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji moved that the proceedings taken by Mr. Cursondas in the Police Court be approved by the shareholders and should be continued as long as the bank's funds permitted.

Mr. Dwarkadas Ranchordas seconded the proposition.

Mr Vishnu Parulekar said that up till the present Mr. Cursondas had taken the responsibility of this prosecution upon himself, and he now wanted to shift it on the shoulders of the shareholders. He submitted that Mr. Cursondas had rendered himself liable to pay damages to the agents. There was no necessity for closing the Bank and handing over the books and money to the solicitors, who could not act as bankers, Besides, the fact of several cheques having been refused meant loss of credit to the bank. He then moved an amendment that that Mr. Cursondas might be allowed to continue the present prosecution at his own personal risk and cost, and that the Bank should not pay for the same or authorise it to be continued until the shareholders were satisfied that it was justifiable.

Mr. Jehangir Bejonji seconded the amendment.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the proposition carried by 9 votes to 5. A poll was demanded, and the chairman adjourned the meeting to Monday next for that purpose.

A BHIL CATTLE RAID.

AN Indore correspondent writes to a contemporary :—From the commencement of the scarcity last autumn the wild Bhils in the small States, west of Indore have been in a state of restlessness, and have taken to supplementing their deficiencies by swooping down upon the villages at the foot of their hills and driving off their cattle. Some of these forays have been on a large scale and on the owners of the herds coming up with the freebooters have ended in an appeal to fire arms generally in favour of the Bhils. On the borders of Jabua State a band of marauding Bhils has been distinguished for the audacity and frequency of its raids ; and on the 20th January news was brought in to Khawasa that the band were on the war path and had lifted some 300 head of cattle from the villages of Amargarh and Ratnali, south of Khawasa, which they were driving off towards the Khusalgarh State in a north-westerly direction. Upon this Lieutenant Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, who is on famine relief duty in Tabua and whose camp happened to be at Khawasa, hastily raised a party of seven mounted men, including the Thakur's son, and started in pursuit. His chuprassis on camels also accompanied him, but were soon outdistanced. The party made for a village called Mardela, where they came upon an old Bhil who has been in the cattle-lifting line himself, and who was induced to show them the way the dacoits would take. The dacoits meanwhile had heard of the hue and cry and altered their direction westwards till they came to a village called Barems, where the thanadar and a jemadar with a few Bhils pluckily confronted them. The dacoits, however, promptly shot the jemadar dead and killed the thanadar's horse. Lieutenant Holden's party was by this time so near that they heard the shots and followed in that direction. One Khawas Khan, a sowar, being mounted on a good horse and the Lieutenant outstripped the others and came up with the band on the border of the Jabua and Khusalgarh States. The marauding party consisted of four mounted men, twenty-five to thirty men with guns, and 100 to 150 Bhils armed with bows, swords, or axes. On being summoned to stop they replied with a fusilade which the pursuers responded to firing from their horses. The Sowar, Khawas Khan, was shot through the shoulder and his horse fell bit in two places. But this time the other five had come up and a brisk skirmish ensued through the jungle in the midst of which the cattle stampeded and made off for home. This decided the matter. The dacoits finding their prey had escaped them drew off, and left the visitors to collect the cattle and drive them in to Khawasa, where the party arrived at 2 a.m., next morning after a long and fatiguing march. This is the fifth or sixth raid committed by this band, which hitherto have always succeeded in getting of to a fastness in the jungles, where it is hard to deal with them. They have carried off a great deal of loot and have several deaths to answer for. The supposed leader, one Baram, a Mahomedan, has since been arrested on suspicion and will be tried shortly.

THE AUDIT OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though the result of the deliberations of the Municipal Audit Committee has not been published by you or any of the other English papers, it is the town-talk of Bombay owing to its publication by the native press yesterday, and I hope a fit subject of controversy before the matter formally comes before the Corporation. Once more the Committee has worked on the lines started about three years ago, when appointing an auditor in the place of the late Mr. Moos, viz., that none but those who had worked in Government offices at accounts should be eligible for this audit. This principle has nothing to recommend it except that the shibboleth "Government Accounts and Audit" sounds much more pompous and grand than the plain words general accounts and private or joint stock audits ! Of course this is in accordance with the spirit of the age which is ruled by watchwords uttered by master minds, the watchwords being taken up by the unthinking multitude without any idea as to their significance as so graphically pointed out in Max Nordau's conventionalities of modern civilization. Some big man in one of the former Committees must have made an impression by a magnificent rolling out of these big words on his compeers, those compeers, too dazzled (or dazed) to look into the significance of the question involved, assented and nodded their heads to the dictum and established the truth of the proposition ! The precedent being once created, the second Committee could not but follow it in this land of precedents where ancestral customs and ways are honoured simply because they are ancestral and authority is bowed to simply because it is authority by a certain section. The present committee could not but follow the other two, and here is the result! Government accounts and audits, what is there in these that an acquaintance with these is essential for Municipal audit ? Any accountant acquainted with the higher grades of accountancy work could say that Government accounts are hedged round by a rigid set of rules which leave no room for the exercise or development of a man's faculties ; by a strict adherence to Government account work ; one's faculties are dwarfed and cramped, one gets habituated to working in a groove, once out of which he is nowhere. Now the case with the general accountant and man-of-all-work is quite the reverse ; he sees a number of accounts kept by a number of individual heads ; he marks the merits and demerits of each ; he knows the pitfalls and snares of each ; he knows what to adopt and what to avoid ; he learns and unlearns many a thing old and new, and he is all the better for it, intellectually as well as professionally. If the knowledge of Government audits and accounts is so much of a *sine qua non* to the efficient auditing of Municipal accounts, how is it that the last Municipal auditors, Messrs. Ranina and Moos did their work to the satisfaction of a series of Commissioners and Corporations without any knowledge of Government work ? How much has the Corporation veered round since the time some years back when the Accountant General found fault with some statement forwarded by the Commissioner and suggested some modifications in the system of Municipal accounts ; the papers were forwarded to the late Controller of Accounts, Mr. Cooper, for report, who reported adversely and was supported by the Corporation. If the incident had happened now, perhaps the Controller would have been snubbed and told to do what the Accountant General suggested. Shall I also boldly point out to our Municipal Fathers the tendency which their present dictum has of bringing in for Municipal audit only effete or raw ability ? Only Government pensioners past work or Government servants in the lower grade of the service drawing poor emoluments will apply for the post, which is not worth while striving for at the sacrifice of pension and other privileges by men in active service and in full possession of their faculties and energies.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 3. FAIR-PLAY.

THANA NEWS.

OUR Thana correspondent writes :—Mr. George Monteath, J.P., Assistant Collector, has been appointed President of the Taluka Local Board Wada, in the Thana District. Mr. Babaji Kasinath, of Bassein, has been appointed Sub-Registrar at Thana in place of Mr. Damodhar Sakharam Mathekar, who was transferred to Ahmednagar last week. Khan Bahadur Rustomji Hormusji Kotwal has been promoted to First Grade Inspector of Police in the Thana District from 13th December last.

Mr. Edward Lawrence, B.A., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, left for Khardi (the village of the old Tansa Tank) in Shapoor Taluka, yesterday. It is under contemplation to construct a pucka road, of about 25 miles in length from Khardi Railway Station to Wada, the head-quarter station of a Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate in the Thana District. The famine-stricken people, who arrived in Shapoor taluka from up-country, lately will be employed on this road-making.

In the Thana District, the labouring classes have sufficient employment in grass cutting and timber felling and on public works. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in the northern talookas, while they were steady in the southern talukas of this district during the past week.

It is stated that 1,262 compressed bales of grass, weighing 217,659 lbs. were despatched to Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapoor, and Satara Districts, in the Deccan, by Mr. R. F. Fagan, I.F.S. Superintendent Famine Grass Operations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, South Section, in the Thana District, during the previous fortnight.

Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B. A., L. C.E., Executive Engineer of the Thana District, left for Dhanoo and Oomargaum Taluka, last week, in order to inspect personally the test works ; which have been opened there for the famine-stricken people and carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Assistant Collector of Thana, in charge of the northern Talukas. The present test works will be completed and further test works will, it is said, be sanctioned in this Talukas shortly.

Mr. Chintaman Gopal Kharkar, B.A., inhabitant of Thana has obtained the Bombay C. K. Parbhoo Society's scholarship for 1900 to continue his progress in the Government Law (Class) School for the L. L. B. Examination. Mr. Parashram Dinkar Chitre of Kelvi Mahim in the Thana District has also obtained the C. K. P. Society's scholarship to complete his course in the Elphinstone College of Bombay for the Intermediate Class Examination.

At the instance of Azam Shaik Abdula Mahomed Ali, round guard of Ghorebunder in Thana, Shimgia ; Balia and Balia Chapol of the village of Charkhope near Malad ; were tried by Mr. Govind Raghunath Dabholkar, Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, for stealing about a dozen plants of babul trees, worth Rs. 10, from the protected forest of Government and they were fined Rs. 10 each last week.

Five births (three males and two females) and twenty-two deaths (including eight deaths from small-pox) were registered in Thana and the town was free from plague during the past week. The thermometer readings ranged from 64 to 88 degrees in shade at Thana, on Saturday.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong Jan. 16, is thus summarized :—Owing to the strong tenor of advices from Shanghai and Bombay our market here has kept firm, as importers are not easy sellers. A rise of dol. 1 to dol. 3 is noticeable, at which a large business would have resulted had it not been for the disinclination of holders to sell. A few firms have purchased from the Chinese for the Northern markets which has greatly relieved the market here of previously made heavy bargains. The turnover of the period consists of 4,500 bales as follows :—

1,500	bales of No.	20	sold at	$ 93·00	to	$ 101·00	and	$ 105.00
400	..	..	16	..	85.00	..	97·00		
800	..	..	12	..	80.00	..	90.00		
1,800	..	..	10	..	78.00	..	88·00	..	94.00

leaving un old stocks—under arrivals of 2,500 bales and shipments of 2,500 bales to the North and Coast ports—at 64 000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 143 1-2 T. T. and Rs. 144 1-2 on demand.

Owing to very high prices ruling in Japan, no business of any importance has transpired in Japanese Spinnings.

Advices from Shanghai give a very cheerful report of the market there. Dealers and speculators have freely operated, anticipating a further advance in rates. A rise of Taels 2 to 3 has been established during the fortnight Importers showing no inclination to quit their holdings owing to very meagre arrivals, business that has transpired has been moderate. The market closes firm. Sales to the extent of 7,530 bales have taken place as follows :—

2,900	Bales of	No. 20	sold at	Tls.	71	to	75 1-2
650	..	..	16	..	..	67·75	..	72
875	..	..	12	..	..	63·75	..	67 1-2
3,075	..	..	10	..	..	62·50	..	66 1-2

leaving unsold stocks at 62 000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 15th instant, has been advised at Rs. 200 1-2 Wire and Rs. 201 Post.

There has been good inquiry for Japanese and Local Mills, 2000 bales of the former and 5,400 of the latter have been dealt in at an advance of Tls. 2 to 3.

Japanese	No. 20	at Tls.		76 to 78·50
"	" 16	"		73·50 to 76·50
Local	No 10	sold at	Tls.	69 to 74·50
"	" 12	"		73 to 75
"	" 14	"		76 to 79

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

FOOTBALL IN FRANCE.

ATHLETICS AND BOXING.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

THE brief spell of frost at the end of last week caused no suspension of hunting, and rather than otherwise improved the sport. Scent lay well, as it often does at the beginning of a frost, and good runs were obtained with many packs. A good deal of rain has fallen lately, and the ground in the bottoms is deep and holding. A regrettable difference of opinion has arisen in the Whaddon Chase country between the Hunt and some of the farmers. It would be injudicious to enter into the merits of the dispute while it is still proceeding, but of fox-hunting it may be said that a policy of conciliation is always a wise one. We trust that the breach will soon be closed and all vestiges of ill-feeling swept away. It is by no means an unusual occurrence for a huntsman to be bitten by a fox, and as a rule no ill-effects are experienced. With sincere regret we record the death from this cause of Mr. Pryse Pryse, who was associated with his father, Sir Pryse Pryse, in the management of the Gogerddan Hounds. The bite was in the hand, and acute blood-poisoning brought about the sad result. Earl Bathurst, Master of the V. W. H. (Cirencester), has resigned in order to take command of the 4th Battalion Gloucester Regiment ; Mr. J. G. Joicey will act as Field Master during his absence. The Wells Subscription Harriers are not likely to exist much longer. Major Sherston, who only became Master this season, has been obliged to resign owing to difficulties with landowners, and it is improbable that anyone will be found to accept the vacant post.

Lord Southampton has been showing capital sport with the beautiful lady pack bred by his predecessor, and those who follow the fortunes of the Woodland Pytchley assuredly have no cause to grumble. There was a good attendance at Dingley Hall on Monday, but scent was never very reliable and no runs of special excellence were recorded. Hounds found at once in Dingley Warren, and the fox went away pointing for Market Harborough. The pace was good enough at the start, but the fox had no liking for a straight course, and ringing round, hounds brought him back to the starting point. Here he went to ground, was ejected, and promptly killed and eaten. This was a fairly auspicious start, but it was some little time before another fox was forthcoming. At length the succession of blank draws was broken at Pipewell Wood. A fox was at home, and after bustling him about in the covert hounds prevailed on him to quit in the direction of Rushton Blackthorns. This customer, also, was averse from steering a straight course, and circling round by Alderswood he returned to his original quarters, was again forced out of the covert, and hunted somewhat slowly to Stoke Wood. Here scent, which had gradually been falling, gave out altogether, and the fox was lost. The Shropshire Hounds met at Shawbury on Tuesday, and I learn from a correspondent that two capital runs were enjoyed. The first started from Park Coppice, and the line was by Shawbury Heath to Mathews' Coppice, where the fox escaped. The second fox hailed from Poynton Springs, and a long, circuitous run ended at Shawbury Heath, where the fox went to ground ; he was, however, dug out and duly killed. On Saturday, also, first-rate sport was enjoyed with these hounds ; but in this they were not singular, and, notwithstanding the frost, many good runs were registered on the concluding day of last week. On Friday one of the best runs of the season was placed to the credit of Captain Burns Hartopp and the Quorn Hounds. From John o'Gaunt the pack got well away with a fox, and with a swinging scent they drove him past Tilton Wood, and then streamed away in glorious style into the vale beyond Skeffington. A right-handed turn brought the hunt near Billesdon, and after some delay in Potters Osiers Beds the pack hit off the line of the hunted one, and pursued him steadily into Tilton Wood, where he managed to save his brush—a grand line of country, as those who know it will acknowledge, The exceedingly changeable weather we are now experiencing is not favourable to any continuance of good sport, and in the interests alike of farmers and fox-hunters a cessation in the supplies of rain is desirable.

The period during which salmon-fishers must lay aside their rods is of no long duration. On the last day of November they can cast the classic waters of the Tweed and a few other rivers which remain open as late, while six weeks later, on January 11, the season opens on the Helmsdale and other Northern streams. As yet sport has not been good owing to the unsettled state of the waters, but the heavy spates which preceded the opening of the season should have enabled good numbers of salmon to ascend from the sea. The conditions at the spawning time were quite favourable this year, and it is not supposed that any damage has been caused by the floods. A succession of good breeding seasons will go far towards increasing the salmon supply, and little will then be heard about the scarcity of which there have been so many complaints during the last three years. But it is to be feared that any improvement will only be temporary. When the cycle of good years passses away, to be succeeded, as it usually is, by a period of depression, it is probable that the last state of the salmon rivers will be worse than the first. Influenced by irresponsible advisers, the Fishery Boards throughout the country are inclining more and more to place their trust in salmon hatcheries. They would show a better grasp of the situation by taking energetic action in the matters of pollution and obstructions, by affording more adequate protection to the upper waters at the spawning time, and—when rivers show steady deterioration—by imposing some check on the operations of the nets.

Now is the time when fishermen should overhaul their rods and tackle, discarding doubtful casts and favourite flies which show much sign of wear. On no sport is economy worse bestowed than on salmon-fishing. Bitterly does the angler regret his love of a bargain when that forty-pounder departs with a final mocking waggle of a huge tail, abstracting fly and casting-line together with a yard or two of the cheap reel line which had such an attractive appearance in the tackle-maker's shop. There is danger in the multiplication of tackle, especially in ancient flies, for the whipping is apt to dry with the lapse of time, and the plan of allowing the salmon to test the hold is not to be recommended. When split cane rods were first introduced some years ago there was a good deal of prejudice against them. The home trade was naturally averse from rods of American importation and manufacture, for the first weapons of built cane came to us from the States, and their considerable expense was a further objection to their popularity. But English makers have long since recognised the value of these rods. They can be procured now at moderate cost, and are without doubt the very best rods that can possibly be employed, whether for trout or salmon. They throw, and will recover from slack water, as long a line as rods of solid green heart, and are far less fatiguing to the angler. Some are provided with steel centres, but although this may strengthen the rod and diminish the risk of breakages, it is questionable if there is not some loss of delicacy in casting. Steel and wood cannot be altogether adapted to work together : the same strain applied to either will cause them to bend in different degrees, and their mode of recovery, also, must vary.

It appears from the annual report of the Usk Board of Conservators that the past season was one of the worst on record. Only 356 salmon were killed as against 518 in 1898, which, until it was surpassed in scarcity of fish by 1899, was considered to be about the worst season ever experienced. It is much to be regretted that the Fishing Association should find it necessary to increase their income by netting on their own account. Some £80 or £90 was obtained in this manner last season, but it cannot be considered a satisfactory source of income. Salmon-fishers will scarcely take much comfort from the fact that in the Usk last season eels were larger than usual, and gudgeon more plentiful.

Football just now is in full swing in the North of France. In Boulogne itself there are four big clubs, while all the schools, private and public, take part in the game. The Lille Club, L'Union Sportive Boulonnaise, L'Union Sportive and Le Sporting Club de Fourcoing, Le Sporting Club and L'Union Sportive de Calais, and the Racing Club de Roubaix—in all seven clubs—compete for the championship of the north, which was founded in 1898, and was won last year by the Lille team. The championship is divided into two divisions—one for the first elevens, and the other for the second elevens (the clubs playing the Association game). Each division is divided up into two sections, one for the inland towns—Lille, Roubaix and Fourcoing, and the other for the maritime ones—Calais and Boulogne. The rule is that each club shall play the other clubs in its section twice. After that the teams which are at the head of their respective sections play one another for the championship. Each game won counts two points, and none are deducted for losses or draws. The Fourcoing team, L'Union Sportive, is at the head of the inland section and the Boulogne Club at the head of the maritime one. These two clubs meet here on the 28th inst., and a week later at Fourcoing; should each win a match, another one will be played on neutral ground to decide the championship. As neither club has lost any of its matches, no conjecture as to the eventual winner can be made with certainly; the sporting papers, however, favour Fourcoing. The second elevens have not yet finished their matches. Lille is at the head of the inland and Calais at the head of the maritime section. L'Union Sportive Boulonnaise was founded in 1898 with from forty to fifty members, very few of whom had played much football before; notwithstanding the latter fact, in the season following their foundation they made such progress that in a match with a representative team from Folkestone the club scored four goals as against six registered by the English team. They feel confident of gaining the championship this year.

While one section of the yachting public has been busy discussing why the Shamrock did not win, designers have been looking a little deeper, and considering what modification of the broad, flat, deepfinned type might be expected to give better results. The matches which Valkyrie III sailed against Britannia raised a suspicion, says the "Yachting World," that when working with untaxed beam and draught our designers were inclined to take a little more of these proportions than could be used with advantage, and thus suspicion has been strengthened by the line on Shamrock's form, got through the Meteor-Britannia and Shamrock-Britannia matches. This season's boats were therefore waited with interest, because it was believed that Mr. George L. Watson and Mr. William Fife, jun., would both probably experiment a little in the direction of finding an answer to this query. When Mr. Gretton cancelled his order for one of the 65-raters ordered from the Fairlie yard, Mr. Fife was deprived of the opportunity of experimenting in this way, but it is interesting to note that there is a big difference in type of the two first-class boats which Mr. George L. Watson has designed for the coming season. Mr. C. Day Rose's cutter Distant Shore is a boat of moderate beam (about 20ft.) and easy draught (about 16 ft.). The designs for the racing yawl for Mr. Whitaker Wright, on the other hand, show a craft which approaches much more nearly the type of boat which we have been sending out to carry America Cup challenges. Though only some 5ft. longer on the water-line her overhangs are such that they give her about 15ft. over all length more than the Distant Shore. In beam she is about 3ft. 6in. more, and about 3ft. more water will be required to float her. She will be flatter in the floor also than the Distant Shore, so that the one yacht might be regarded as a modification of the type of America Cup racers, while the other is a development of that home type of which Britannia stands as the most successful specimen.

Winter is the time when athletes consider their position and try to set their house in order. It is not often that they cannot point to some grievances, and the general body of the Northerners have evidently a big one against their handicappers. A sub-committee has been analyzing the handicaps decided at various athletic meetings held in the district over which the Northern Counties Association had jurisdiction, between July 31 and September 16 last year, and indexed the names of 788 competitors who won prizes in the various events. Investigation and comparison of the performances of 272 competitors who had won prizes at more than one meeting held within the period showed that twenty-one winners of first prizes, twenty-seven of second prizes, and forty-two of thirds were not only not penalized for their performances, but that fifteen winners of first prizes, thirteen of seconds, and twenty-six of third prizes actually had their starts increased and as a result they secured among them, at subsequent meetings, no less than thirty first prizes, thirty-three seconds, and twenty-four thirds. Thus 33 per cent. of the 272 competitors were not penalized for previous performances, and nearly 20 per cent. had their starts increased. No wonder the suggestion is made that a handicapping board for the control and supervision of handicapping should be appointed. Scotland, the country from which the last great amateur scandal arose, is also girding up her loins. At the annual meeting of the Scottish A.A.A., a resolution is to be proposed limiting permits for athletic sports to recognized athletic clubs, and a second for debarring all handicappers from holding any other official position except those of time-keeper, at athletic meetings, or holding a seat on general or divisional committees.

After a lapse of almost four weeks, amateur boxing competitions have been resumed with the Finchley Harriers' B. C. annual event, the weights on this occasion being 7st. 10lb. (novices) and 10st. 10lb. (open). For the former an entry of eight had been received, but W, Norris having scratched reduced the numbers to seven thereby necessitating a bye which fell to G. L. Berwick, Sydney B.C. In the second series Berwick, again had all the luck, as his opponent severely injured himself in the first thirty seconds and retired. How useful two such pieces of good luck were to Berwick was proved in the final, when he met C. Brookman, of the promoting club. Brookman had the disadvantage of having had two hard bouts, and was further handicapped by it being his first appearance in public, whereas the Sydney representative has on several occasions been a runner-up, gaining knowledge thereby. Much to the surprise of all the final lasted the full three rounds. Brookman swinging both arms in the most approved fashion all the while his opponent relied on his superior cleverness as a boxer, and ultimately gained the verdict of the judges. For the heavier event only three men elected to compete, these being F. Jupp, E. Mann, and J. Scott. The final, between Mann and Jupp, was one of the finest battles seen in amateur contests for some years, both men having their cheeks cut and bleeding freely. Mann, however, showed a trifle better judgement than his adversary and scored a most popular win. Jupp has thus had the misfortune in his last three open competitions of having been runner-up to R. C. Warnes, V. Dowell, and F. Mann. Several exhibition bouts by prominent amateurs completed the programme, the most appreciated of which was that between F. M. Dickson and R. C. Whiteing, both of the Belsize B. C., in which the latter showed to great advantage, and only confirmed the opinion held by many that he is far away the best amateur boxer of the day. It is to be hoped that the Belsize B. C. executive will bring pressure to bear upon Whiteing and obtain his long-deferred consent to seek championship honours.

THE Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia, who is the cleverest and most intellectual member of the Imperial family, has translated "Hamlet" into Russian, and his version of the play is (the "Westminster Gazette" reports) to be performed shortly at the private theatre in the Hermitage Palace at St. Petersburg, in presence of the Emperor and Empress and the whole Court. There are to be about 120 performers, and all the costumes have been carefully prepared at the Imperial Theatre, while the scenery will be magnificent. The Grand Duke Constantine will himself undertake the part of Hamlet, while Madame Lopoukhin is to play Ophelia. There have been semi-public rehearsals twice a week for the last two months, beginning at eight o'clock and terminating at midnight.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowlands' Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE POLO CHAMPION SHIP TOURNAMENT.

THE Champion Polo Tournament opened at Lucknow, on Friday afternoon in the presence of a large assembly. The ground was perfect, springy and free from dust, and the ball travelled well. The Goonah team met the first local team, and while the former were well mounted on fast highly trained ponies, the local men were weak in these respects. The visitors showed further superiority in combination and sure hitting, and were exponents of the best form of polo, while the Dilkusha hardly played up to their form. There was lot of missing, and more than one advantage was lost through misdirected shooting. However, we witnessed splendid polo: the Goonah players' combination was beautiful, and they never made a mistake. For Dilkusha, Lecky played splendidly all through; the others came on and went off form more than once during the game. The result was a record score for the visitors.

Teams:—Freebooters (Central India Horse): Mr. Hewlett, 1; Jemadar Ibrahim, 2; Captain Watson 3; Captain Cotgrave, back. Dilkusha: Mr Gilroy, 3rd Hussars, 1; Captain Lecky, R.H.A., 2; Mr. Hildyard, R. H. A., 3; Mr. Vincent, R. H. A., back. Umpires: Colonel Richardson and Major Kuper.

First chukker.—Dilkusha got an advantage at the start but from the front before the flags the ball was returned, and the Freebooters then kept pay lively in the Dilkusha ground, Watson hitting two goals and Hewlett by a neat nearside shot scoring a third. Lecky showed up splendidly, but his side missed badly, though often making a grand defence. Score: Freebooters, three goals.

Second chukker.—Ibrahim hit a subsidiary out of an easy chance. Shortly afterwards, out of a mele, the Freebooters hit a goal, and soon they added a subsidiary. Dilkusha were all playing up well in this chukker, which was very fast throughout. Score: Freebooters, four goals two subsidiaries.

Third chukker.—There was give and take play in the Dilkusha's end till Hewlett meeting the ball ran it up between the flags. Shortly after this Dilkusha failing to stem an onrush of the Freebooters, Watson got an opening and hit a goal. Sides being changed Dilkusha were again on the defensive, and Cotgrave, in spite of being ridden off, hit a goal from a serve by Ibrahim. Cotgrave later on got a pretty run the whole way, but the ball was going wide when Watson neatly sent it in between the flags. This was followed by a prettily backed up attack on the Dilkusha flags, and Nos. 1 and 2, being foiled in carrying on the ball, Ibrahim, following in their wake, by a well-directed drive sent the ball home. Score: Freebooters, nine goals and two subsidiaries.

Fourth chukker.—From the hit off, Ibrahim by a long shot placed the ball near the flags, and following up hit an easy goal. Watson soon after the hit off got a clear run and hit a goal. Some even play followed, Lecky and Gilroy forcing an attack, but the Freebooters frustrated any attempts, and Watson soon hit a goal while Ibrahim added another ere the period closed. Score: Freebooters, thirteen goals two subsidiaries to love.

Fifth chukker.—Soon after the hit off the Freebooters had a run to the flags and hit a subsidiary. Dilkusha now showed up and Lecky by a long shot placed the ball in front of the flags, but a score was averted, and fast play followed all over the ground till the Freebooters got a subsidiary. Score: Freebooters, thirteen goals four subsidiaries to love.

Sixth chukker.—There was a stubborn attack and defence in the Dilkusha half for a space, during which Cotgrave and Ibrahim scored a subsidiary each, and play was carried to midground. Then Ibrahim, driving along, was checked by stout opposition in front of the flags, but he again got on and hit a goal. Score: Freebooters, fourteen goals and six subsidiaries to love.

Seventh chukker.—Fresh interest in the game was awakened by the dash displayed by Dilkusha and Lecky by a fine drive serving Hildyard the latter with a long near-side shot hit a goal, Gilroy meanwhile having ridden off Ibrahim effectively. To this presently followed a mele in front of the Dilkusha flags, and Watson hit a goal. Sides being changed, Ibrahim by a long shot hit a subsidiary. Dilkusha were again on the offensive, and Hildyard had a run to the flags, but the shooting was faulty, and Watson relieved the pressure by taking the ball to the opposite end, where the Freebooters hit a goal, and Ibrahim getting on soon after scored a subsidiary Score: Freebooters, sixteen goals eight subsidiaries to one goal.

There were barely two minutes left for play when Watson met the hit out and returned the ball between the flags, and ere the final time was called the Freebooters had added another goal to the score, bringing it up to eighteen goals eight subsidiaries against one goal.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, NURSING FUND.

THE following donations and subscriptions have been promised since the last list published on the 8th June towards the season ending 31st March, 1900:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.
Messrs The "Anchor" Line S S Co	250
Messrs The "Clan" Line S S Co	250
Messrs The "Wilson" Line S S Co	250
Messrs The "Hall" Line S S Co	150
Messrs The "Hansa" Line S S Co	100
Messrs Turner Morrison & Co	100
Messrs Edwards Bates & Sons	100
Messrs W & A Graham & Co	100
Messrs Wallace & Co	100
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Messrs Brooks & Co	50
Messrs Fleming Shaw & Co	50
Messrs Evans Fraser & Co	50
Messrs O G Owen Esq	50
Messrs Hill Son & Green	50
Messrs M F Reid Esq	50
Messrs H C Wright Esq	50
Messrs J Wallace Esq	50
Messrs English Mail	50
Messrs J Newberg Esq	25

DONATIONS.

A Friend	300
Messrs Sanday & Co	100
Messrs King King & Co	100
Messrs Wm Watson & Co	100
The "Times of India"	100
The "Advocate of India"	100
Messrs Gaddum & Co	100
R Gilbert Esq	100
B Scott Esq	100
Hon-ble Mr Basil Lang	100
Messers The Bombay Tramway Company	100
Messers Volkart Brothers	100
Hon'ble Sir L Jenkins	50
Messrs Sassoon J David	50
Messrs M Ostermayer & Company	50
Messrs George Service & Co	50
Messrs Lyon & Co	50
Messrs A Blaschek & Co	50
Messrs The Austrian Lloyds S N Co	50
Mrs Sassoon	25
Messrs P Chrystal & Co	25

FOREIGN MILITARY CRITICISM ON THE WAR.

THE *France Militaire* is not disposed to censure the tactics of Sir Redvers Buller, and throws the blame of the disaster upon the officers charged with carrying out his orders. We are told that they have not even applied the plain instructions of the drill book and that at Stormberg and Magersfontein battalions were surprised in marching formation when rudimentary precautions had not been taken, while on the Tugela it was forgotten that artillery cannot dispense with infantry supports. The interpretation which our contemporary sets upon these facts is that small professional competence has been displayed, and it has severe censure for the Intelligence Department. In another article it draws a lesson as to the evil effect of fortifications permanent or temporary, upon military operations. In many circumstances fortification leads to the locking up of troops in positions which may be valueless, and condemns others to the work of relief. It was a great mistake, we are told, of Sir George White to allow himself to be surrounded at Ladysmith. In expressing this opinion the "France Militarie" does not, of course, take into account all the conditions that led to our retaining that position—conditions which had relation to our holding the railway line at that point, and to the immense mass of stores which had been collected at an earlier date.

The "Armeeblatt" of Vienna indulges in many, hard sayings at our cost. We have succeeded, it remarks, in losing a great many officers and men and in creating something like a "tabula rasa," upon which we must make new plans of campaign. We have committed the great error of under estimating our enemy, though the Continent, we are told, was a good deal wiser, and the Viennese organ goes on to echo some of the harsh criticisms of the "Militar-Wochenblatt." It regards the various estimates of our military strength, as comical.

It is the opinion of the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, in relation to the general conditions, that those Englishmen who have attributed to Russia an intention of taking immediate advantage of our misfortunes are wrong. Russia, on the other hand, wishes to see us still deeper in the mire and believes that the longer the war is continued the more we are weakened, with the probability that we shall soon have the natives to deal with. The time will then have come, says the "Tageblatt," for Russia to move. We cannot touch her at sea, since her trade is of small importance, except that which is carried on by over-land routes, while she has access to China, Afganistan and Persia. Such is the menace hanging over us that the Leipzig organ considers our attack upon the Boers to have been most frivolous.

THE FAR EAST.

LI HUNG CHANG'S TASK.

THE Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* wrote on the 27th December:—

If we have not very much in the way of news in the celestial Capital we at least have plenty of *yao yan*, or rumour. Rumour says that H. E. Li Hung-chang goes to Canton as Viceroy, first and foremost because he has promised to nab Kang Yu-wei or secure his death, and secondly because of his knowledge of international relations, whereby he may be able to settle the boundary dispute with France. The recent edict of the Empress against Kang Yu-wei, offering emolument and office to any one who can secure or destroy him, is variously commented on here, but all agree in one point *viz.*, that the Empress greatly fears him, *i.e.*, fears if he lives he will avenge his brother's death on her. That he would if opportunity came no one doubts. Li expects to leave here a week hence and only make a stop of one night in Tientsin, going thense to Peitaiho or Tangho and taing steamer there for Shanghai. He only expects to stop in Shanghai from the time his steamer arrives until the first French mail thereafter leaves for the South. H.E. is in good spirits over his appointment and is now besieged from morning till night with callers, a striking contrast to a few weeks back, when he was nearly consumed by *ennui*.

The Tientsin correspondent of the same paper wrote on the 4th inst.:—Li's journey is the sole topic of interest in Tientsin official circles this week. The old Tsungtang leaves the Capital on the 7th and after spending one or two days in Tientsin will embark at Chinwangt'ao for Canton via Shanghai. According to all accounts he will be as glad to be quit of Peking as metropolitan officialdom will be to be quit of him. It is understood that Mr. Pethick. his *fidus Achates* of many years' standing, will accompany or follow the Viceroy to his new sphere of action. The unobtruive part this very able man and accomplished scholar has played in Li's life and policies has always been overlooked by the political analyst: much of the great; man's acouteness add perspicacity in foreign affairn has undoubtedly to be put to the credit of his brilliant "attache."

PIRATICAL ENCOUNTER IN MIRS BAY.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Reports have been received by the Police of a piratical outrage which took place in the waters of Mirs Bay on the morning of 17th January. The first report was made by the master of a fishing junk, and was to the effect that he was fishing in the vicinity of the Nine Pins when a Chin-chew boat, containing six men, came alongside. They asked to be supplied with a lobster, which request was refused, and the fishing junk sailed away. The men in the Chin-chew boat produced rifles and fired at the junk injuring two of the crew—one in the leg and the other in the head. Both these men were sent to the hospital. Later on a second report was made by the master of another junk that a similar boat to the one described by the first informer had attacked his junk in the waters of Mirs Bay. In the conflict the pirates threw overboard the son of the fisherman and he was drowned. The ruffians stole a large quantity of clothing money and jewellery. Inquiries were made into the matter and it was found that the two fishing boats were in company when the encounter with the pirates took place and that the scene of the engagement was not in the vicinity of the Nine Pins but somewhere near Ngo Kung on the eastern coast of Mirs Bay. It appears that in attempting to board the first junk three of the pirates were thrown into the water and one of them was drowned and being repelled in their attack on the first junk they rowed over to the other junk which they were successful in boarding. Out of revenge for the loss of one of their number they threw the son of the master of the junk into the sea and left him to drown. The Police are actively engaged in enquiring into the matter.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, intrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventure in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted. Those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

Telegrams for Venezuella except State are subject to Government censorship and accepted only at sender's risk, code language admitted on production of code books

Private telegrams for South African Republic (Transvaal) will be accepted subject to conditions given in foot-note on page 75 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

State of communication:—

Turkish rout inturrupted beyond Fao.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchang.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free States and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted.

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Telegrams for places in East Cost Africa which are directed via Loanda and Capetown on account of interruption are accepted at same rates as via Bombay, Aden, during the present war.

Rates for British Indian and Portuguese Government messages to offices of British East Africa Company and on Uganda Railway are the same as those for Zanzibar, plus five annas postage.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th February, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minute.
Turkey	3	2	1 p.m.	27	7
Teheran	5	2	9 p.m.	..	46
Suez	5	2	45 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th February, 1900.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	38	...	1
,, Karachi	...	14	...	2
,, Madras	...	34	...	1

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Sunda, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Clyde, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Valetta, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Coy's s. s. Coromandel, arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Oceanien, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 18th ultimo at noon, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 7 a.m.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Bisagno, left Singapore for Bombay, on the 3rd instant.

SOME time ago attention was drawn to the fact that those who took part in the expeditions for repelling the Fenian invasion in Canada and the Red River rising, rather more than 30 years ago, had never received any recognition of their services. The War Office has recently rectified the omission, and a clasp has been sent to those who took part in these expeditions and who still survive to tell the tale. General Buller is among the recipients. A parcel, says M.A.P., was the other day delivered at the General's house addressed, "Captain Redvers Buller, 4th battalion King's Royal Rifles." It contained the medal with three clasps, bestowed for the General's first campaign, thirty years ago. In the opinion of many these awards are but a poor recompense, and some correspondence has passed between Lord Wolseley and Mr. William Meads as to granting a small pension to the old soldiers. It is stated that the Commander-in-Chief wrote that if the men would present their cases to him individually he would give each every consideration.

AN ARMY CORPS AT THE FRONT.

BY MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.

A MODERN army in the field may be of any size from 50,000 (or less) to 500,000 men, but it has long been settled by military science that only a certain number more or less fixed and limited can be united for purposes of manœuvre discipline and administration. This 'unit," as it is called an expression applied to any one item in a general series, is called an army corps. There are other smaller *units*, such as the squadron of cavalry (160 sabres) the battery of artillery (170 men and 6 guns), the battalion of infantry (about 1000 men), and these when joined together in certain proportions become "brigade units" and "divisional units," which larger bodies again, combined constitute the greatest unit of all—"an army corps." Every army, recapitulating briefly, is made up of one or more army corps. The army corps is, so to speak complete and self-contained, and we shall best realise how wars are waged if we describe its organisation, and the life it leads from day to day in camp, on the march, advancing to battle, of retreating after repulse.

It will be well to state first what is the actual numerical strength of an army corps, although this varies slightly in Continental armies and British. With the British, the grand total consists on paper of 1207 officers and 35,000 men of all ranks, with 102 guns, 27 machine guns (Maxims), 10,147 horses and 1400 wheeled vehicles.

This grand total, split up into its component parts, gives three infantry divisions (each of eight battalions); one regiment of cavalry (530 sabres) to be divided among the three divisions, one squadron to each; one brigade division of field artillery, or three batteries of eighteen guns; and there are eight more batteries of forty-eight guns, called the corps artillery, which the corps commander has at his entire disposal, besides another regiment of cavalry. In addition to these the Royal Engineers provide pontoon train, telegraph section, balloon section, railway company, field company, and field park for intrenching purposes.

Last, but not least, comes "supply"—the munitions of "war" and "mouth," as they are called, on which the fighting line depends for ammunition and food. The reserves of the first are kept always within reach in handy, mobile sections, so that they can quickly replenish the troops engaged in front; the second is a no less essential service, for an army fights on its food, and troops, British troops especially, are of little value when starving.

The supply column of an army corps is never far to the rear, and carries two days' rations for men and one for horses, besides which the men, if actively employed, are always provided with food in their havarsacks, and horses with three feeds in their bags. Behind the supply column, when the army corps moves forward, is the supply park, and this carries at least three days' food for all hands.

This is exactly the constitution of the army corps now concentrated in South Africa, although Sir Redvers Buller will, all told, have a much larger body of men under his command. For he has three cavalry brigades already (of three regiments each, with battery of artillery, and two companies of mounted infantry) and will soon be joined by another, while the Natal Field Force under Sir George White was once more than a strong division, and is little less even after all his losses. Now a fifth and sixth division have followed the rest to South Africa, and will bring up the grand total of Buller's army to nearly 100,000 men of all ranks and arms, including 7,000 whose duty is in guarding the lines of communication.

The camp of an army corps, complete in all its points, is an imposing spectacle. It is not often seen thus united, not with us, for England seldom puts a whole army corps in the field and when she does the plan of campaign generally imposes subdivision, and the detachment of one or more of its parts. Until quite the end, at no remote date, let us hope, Buller's army corps will probably be never arrayed in an unbroken line, whether in camp or bivouac, marching or manœuvring. Foreign generals, however manipulating mammoth legions often hold their several army corps compact as a whole, and it is laid down in our regulations exactly how the great army camp should be formed.

The formation is of course, adapted to the ground available, and the ideal pattern is a line of divisions, brigade by brigade the first on the right, then the second and so on the sixth and last on the left. Each division is made up of two brigades, and each brigade of four battalions as a rule, and these are also arrange from right to left.

The expanse of ground taken up, when there is no stint, by a whole army corps will surprise the uninitiated. The front occupied by six brigades of infantry (three divisions) will be 7680 yards, or a little more than four miles and the depth per division, allowing for all arms and details, will be just a mile and a half.

The multiplicity and variety of these details will be realised by a brief description. Immediately behind each brigade stand the machine guns, each with its own battalion; then comes the brigade reserve ammunition, its bearer company, its field hospital (both flying the Red Cross flag), then part of the first line supply column.

Behind each division (consisting of two brigades) and in the centre, 400 yards more or less to the rear, is encamped:

1. The squadron of divisional cavalry.
2. Three batteries of field artillery.
3. R.E. field-company.
4. Field hospital (red cross).
5. The rest of the first line supply column.
6. The divisional ammunition column.

It will be seen, therefore, that in a perfect encampment each brigade and divisional unit is in close touch with a proportion of the other arms.

Behind the three divisions with their divisional troops and supplies are the corps troops. The corps commander or general-in-chief has them all about him: a regiment of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery, two Royal Horse Artillery, and six Royal Field Artillery, with the other services, engineer, medical and commissariat already detailed.

There remains only the cavalry brigade—*i.e.*, three regiments of cavalry, with a battery R.H.A., and two companies of mounted infantry. This brigade is included in the constitution of the army corps, although it will come under the orders of the general-in-chief, and all other cavalry for such uses as seem good to him.

Let us see next what happens when the camp is broken up, and the army corps is ordered to move forward, expecting ere long to come into collision with the enemy. It may be stated as a military axiom that an army can never march in battle array. The breadth of front would be far too extensive, ten or twelve miles perhaps, and joint action between the various divisions would be out of the question. Again, the whole corps can seldom move in one single line; it would be almost interminable, and would cause constant delays with weary waits while the checks in the front were cleared.

The army generally will march by as many roads as possible, each column with a broad head, and each as it advances must keep touch with the others on its right and left. The effect of such a march, seen from above, is that of a series of separate, serpentine movements creeping across the country all in the same direction, continually in view if on an open plain, often lost to sight in the folds of the ground and obscured by the hedges and trees.

There are definite rules for the advance of a division, which may be varied by circumstances, but which generally follow the same plan. It must be premised that the whole front of the army corps, embracing all the divisions which are moving forward in nearly parallel lines, will be covered by the cavalry brigade, or whatever cavalry force the corps commander has to his hand. These horsemen are pushed ahead as far and as freely as possible, not a few miles only, but several marches forward.

The duty of cavalry is to "feel for" the enemy, to gain information of his strength, positions, and probable intentions; at the same time it is like a screen of sentries thrown out to the front to protect the main body, giving it rest and repose safe from disturbance and vague fears of attack. What a good cavalry soldier should realise is well expressed by a German military writer:—"It is a noble and right thing for the trooper to think that his comrades can sleep as is awake. 'My comrades' he says to himself, 'have nothing to fear. I watch the enemy.'"

This certainty of uninterrupted repose is one of the essential conditions for maintaining efficiency. As another writer has put it, the whole science of war consists in fighting and sleeping using and producing physical power.

The *role* of the cavalry, then, is to spread a curtain round the advancing army, and to do this the widest possible area to the front and on both flanks should be filled with horsemen, cautiously creeping forward, reconnoitring with small patrols, parties of no more than half-a-dozen, spying out the whold land.

The news they collect is sent back by signal or orderlies to the general-in-chief, whose staff will collate and tabulate it for his guidance. The cavalry covering an advance may, in fact, be compared to the antennæ or feelers of some great insect, sweeping round the front and conveying impressions to the slow-moving body behind.

To secure the highest perfection in this the cavalry soldier should be trained as an independent individual and not as one of a large mass of horsemen. A keen-eyed, quick-witted young subaltern or sergeant, a trooper even, may render invaluable service by detecting what is imminent or already in progress among the enemy.

There is some reason to fear that in the British cavalry this most essential part of their training has not received the fullest attention. In this present Transvaal war the duty of scouting and reconnaissance has not always been satisfactorily performed.

It is not possible always to cover the general advance by a large force of cavalry; each division must then look to itself, feel ahead and protect itself. This brings us to the normal formation for the march ahead, which shall now be detailed as it is laid down in the text books.

Taking the whole force from front to rear the van of the column is led by the advanced guard in the following order:—

1 Half a troop of cavalry, with patrols posted at least 400 yards to the front.

2. After an interval of 400 yards the remainder of the squadron, and one company of rifles.

3. Three hundred yards more, and then come three more companies of rifles, two guns without waggons and a section of engineers, with tools and light bridging apparatus, all carried if possible upon pack horses and mules, and destined to remove obstacles for the general advance, or to facilitate it by repairing or making bridges.

4. Half a mile interval, and then the officer commanding the advance guard. He has with him the main force, which consists of four companies of rifles four guns (remainder of the battery), half a battalion from the first brigade of the whole division, the remaining three squadrons of the cavalry regiment, an engineer company with the rest of the section of train; the artillery waggons of the battery, the small arm ammunition carts, the intrenching tools in waggons, and a section of ambulance. This completes the advance guard.

Next follows the main body of the division, at an interval varying from 1000 yards to one mile. At its head rides the general commanding the division, with his staff, and escorted by a troop of cavalry. The rest of the division follows.

It is hardly possible to estimate the whole depth of such a divisional column of route, as it depends upon the breadth of its front, but if it marches, as it generally must, by roads, and the various arms are drawn out by being in a narrow formation—the infantry in "fours," the cavalry in "sections," the guns in "column of route," and the transport waggons "in file"—then the total length of the column will be a little over seven miles. If, however, the division is part of an army corps expecting momentarily to be engaged, then the length may be diminished to less than half.

Should the whole army corps march in this one single extended string—a very rare occurrence, always to be avoided unless inevitable—then the total length from the cavalry scouts at the head to the last transport at the extreme rear would reach twenty-six miles and this when no tents are carried. Bivouacing—encamping that is, without tents—has its drawbacks of course but tens are obviously an incumbrance.

The advance of an army whether of one or many corps, has naturally for its principal object the engagement of the enemy. Battles are the aim and object of all campaigns, and they will generally occur in one of two ways: (1) the army advancing finds its foe posted in a defensive position; or (2) both sides being in movement towards each other, meet and fight the one that can first take the initative having as a rule the advantage.

The cavalry, which have preceded the advance, will now clear away from the front and gather upon the flanks so as to cover them against the attack of the enemy's horse. It will be held ready for immediate use, when its rapidity of movement makes it invaluable, for it can be brought quickly to bear upon any part of the field.

The cavalry may, however, be called upon to play a nobler *role* that of self-sacrifice that of charging the enemy direcly he is encountered, so as to gain time for the deployment or extension of the marching columns into a long line for attack.

A magnificent exploit of this kind was performed by the Prussian cavalry in the Franco-German War. The French Army, under Bazaine, was trying to cut its way out of Metz, but was held in check by a German corps, which was nearly exhausted, when Bredow's cavalry brigade was ordered to head back the French column. This, which is picturesquely known as Bredow's 'death ride," was entirely successful, although only a handful of horsemen survived the gallant charge.

We come next to the artillery, whose earliest, and perhaps most important duty is to prepare the attack. It will first open fire at the long ranges made possible by the marvellous development of modern ordnance. For this the position of the guns must be near the heads of the marching columns, so that when required they may not cause confusion in passing through. Artillery may be met by artillery, but the practice is not to be encouraged, for if they engage in a duel their use is practically eliminated, and the other arms are left to fight it out alone.

Artillery must remember that its first business is to shake the enemy's infantry, and occupy it while our infantry is getting into position for attack; after that to concentrate fire upon the places marked for attack.

A battle, speaking broadly, is won or lost by the action of infantry, and the supreme problem in modern warfare is to approach an enemy's position and get within charging distance without being destroyed on the road. This has led to the invention of the "order of attack," a development of the old method of skirmisbing into a system of "loose" or "broken" order, by which the assailants move ahead, inch by inch, from cover to cover, executing short, quick rushes and minimising the disastrous effect of fire lying down or hiding behind any shelter firing rapidly and again running on.

In all this the officers must take the lead; it is their business to choose the moment for a rush, to pick out the points ahead where cover can be found and to encourage and direct the movements of their men. Theirs is the post of danger as well as of great honour, and that they will never hesitate to do their duty at the cost of their lives we have lately had sad proof in the mortality among officers from the straight shooting Boers.

The frontal attack is always a perilous manœuvre, and, when possible, the flanks, one or both, are made the real points of impact. It is here that the cavalry may again be of inestimable service for the wise commander will hold his horsemen ready to protect his infantry against the enemy's cavalry, and these last are likely, if well handled, to be sent to charge the infantry executing a turning movement, and exposing their own flanks as they do it.

As cavalry and artillery have begun the action, so also they will end it. If that end is victory, then the cavalry has scope for usefulness in pursuing and damaging the fugitive enemy; if failure has been the result, then in covering the beaten army's retreat. In both these "roles" the horse artillery, a mobile force that can "live" with cavalry at its topmost speed, will lend its powerful aid.—*Pearson.*

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

ACCORDING to an Australian contemporary a sensation was caused at Adelaide on Jan. 12th when a "post-mortem" examination of a patient who had died at the Adelaide Hospital revealed most of the symptoms of the dreaded bubonic plague.

Before his death the man stated that he was a deserter from the crew of the ship, Formosa, which arrived at Port Adelaide from New York on November 12 last, and on her arrival was granted "pratique" by the Assistant Health Officer. Some days later a number of the sailors deserted, and disappeared inland.

During the voyage a number of cases of sickness had occurred, but the master considered them to be too trifling to record. The ship touched at no port between Adelaide and New York but spoke a number of vessels, and stood by a disabled vessel.

On January 1 a youth named Wilhelm Eppstein, aged 18 years of German nationality, came from Gawler in a semi-delirious condition, and was admitted to the Adelaide Hospital. He stated that he was one of the deserting sailors from the Formosa. He was in a filthy condition, and all his clothing and his swag were burnt. He stated that he had been lying in the bush near Gawler for two weeks, but this was doubted by the doctors, as the man was raving. On January 5 the appearance of the patient excited the suspicion of the medical men. He was isolated and closely observed. Nothing definite, however, was ascertained as to his complaint until after his death on January 12, when it was found that death was caused by the much-dreaded bubonic plague. The body was taken to Torrens Island on January 13, with every possible precaution, and was buried there.

On January 2 a lad, about nine years of age, was also taken to the hospital from Gawler suffering from a supposed attack of typhoid fever. He was isolated and placed under observation as his symptoms were judged to be suspicious and the doctors were able to diagnose the case as one of true bubonic plague. Bubonic swellings were found on his body.

The Cabinet of South Australia at once met to consider what steps should be taken. It is believed that the whole of the original crew of the Formosa, of which the deceased Weppstein was a member, are at present out of Port Adelaide. All but about three deserted the vessel on her arrival there, and one or two of the men were arrested and brought before the local police court on a charge of having absented themselves without leave. It is pointed out that no mention was made by them of any serious sickness during the voyage from New York. It is thought that this would have been urged in defence of leaving the vessel during their stay in Port Adelaide. So far as can be ascertained no sickness developed among the men or on board the Formosa, which was in port for close on two months. Some importance is attached to this in view of the nature of the disease in question. A few days ago one or two members of the original crew were seen in Port Adelaide streets, but it is believed that they have since shipped by another vessel.

The latest information from Adelaide (Jan. 15), states:—The boy, from Gawler, who is named M'Cann, and who is the second victim of the bubonic plague, has been removed to Torrens Island for quarantine purposes. He is attended by two nurses. So far no new cases have been reported, and the Board of Health reports that the outbreak is thoroughly under control.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt A E Berry, M B, I M S, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Capt A N Fleming, M B, I M S, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Capt H M Moore, I M S, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma:—Capt J Penny, I M S, Madras; Capt E R Rost, I M S, Madras; and Capt F A L Hamond, I M S, Madras.

The services of Capt J C Robertson, M B, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal or employment on plague duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J M Macdonald, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India.

The Rev T K F Cole, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties at that place, and is transferred temporarily to act as Chaplain of Pachmarhi.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of Royal Marines, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Command with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—Second Lieut S P Musson.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy. of State for India:—Second Lieut A D Day, Essex Regt, offg wing officer, 31st Regt (6th Burma Batt of Madras (Lt) Infy, 24th Dec, 1899.

ORGANISATION.—ARMY RESERVES.

Second Lieut Bryan Stapleton, Indian Army Reserve of officers Infy Branch, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, subject to H M's approval.

PENSIONS.—WARRANT OFFICES.

Condr Moses Edwards, Ordance Dept, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 3rd Feb, 1900.

PROMOTIONS.—INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—G E Even, 16th Dec, 1899.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second-in Command, Indian Army:—T B Hawks, 13th Dec, 1899.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.—F G Bradley, T H Smith, C H M Hitchins, G F D Hamilton, R Wapshare and E R Hartigan.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Lieut A Ward, A M S Elsmie, A Mears, F R Nethersole, W F C Tayler, A W H Lee, W R Douglas, H W Cruddas, E Tennant, M L Hornby, D S O: W C H Bunbury, H Bethune, R S Paul, R L Morris, O M J deCosta and T A F R Oldfield.

Second Lieut to be Lieutenant.—R Nicolas.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—A A F McArdle, M B, J M Woolley, M B, C A L ne, M D, T B Kelly, F R C S E, J Hugo, M B, D S O, W H Kenrick, H Watson, C H S Lincoln, R H Price, M B, E F E Baines, G O F Sealy and Reginald Bryson.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Lieut R H Dolby to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to H M's approval; First class Asst Surgn W H Harding to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; With effect from the 11th Oct, 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Captain H. L Finnamore.

NATIVE ARMY.

28th Regt of Bo Infy Pioneers—Color Havildar Gunga Singh to be Jemadar, vice Serah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1900.

Bhopal Battn—Jemadar Gokul Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sambhu Singh to be Jemadar, vice Kharag Chand, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th Nov 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

Col J B Lynch, I S C, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st Feb, 1900, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Volr Rifles—Lieut D J Sharp to be Captain, vice Jackson transferred to the Supernumerary List and G A Philips, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Hewett, promoted.

1st Battn, B, B and C I Railway Volrs—Capt S. E Pral M B L M S Medical Officer, resigns his commission.

Nilgiri Volr Rifles—E L R Thornton, Gentleman, I C S to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Poona Volr Rifles—Major B Phillips, V D, is granted the honorary rank of Lieut Col with effect from the 16th April, 1898.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr-Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May, 1894 India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101:—Allahabad Volr Rifle Corps—Capt R P Dunn.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

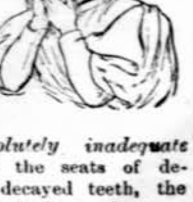
Comdr E J Beaumont, R I M is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 21st Jan 1900, vice Commander P J Falle on furlough.

Odol

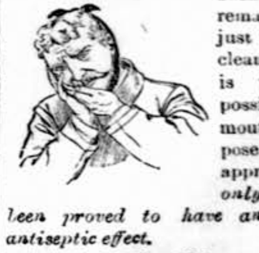
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



heT *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable*." The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH;

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. MOISNAS the French chemist, thinks he can make ammonia from the nitrogen in the atmosphere for the use of agriculturists. Heat unites calcium with nitrogen, producing calcium nitride, which in water yields ammonia and calcium hydrate.

Mr. Hildebert Richard, of Avignon, France, has found that a geranium watered with a solution of butylic alcohol became feeble, drowsy, and apparently intoxicated. It emitted a peculiar odour, and showed a blackening and geotropism of the foliage.

In the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," Mr. F. J. Brodie states that in America wire fences are blamed for damage to live stock by lightning stroke. The director of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service calls them "death-traps," and recommends the use of "earth-wires" on the fences—that is to say, wires connecting the fences to the earth like lightning rods.

The class in "Soil Physics" at the University of Illinois have found by experiment that continuous crops of corn diminish the "humus," or vegetable mould, in the soil, and a consequent loss in the productive properties of the soil. Rotation of corps is thus recommended by direct experiment.

According to MM. Deherain and Demoussy, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the white lupin, which flourishes above all in sandy soils, can be grown in chalky soils, provided bacteria from nodosities on its roots.

The "Badische Aniline und Soda Fabrik," a Baden company for the manufacture of chemicals, have, it seems, succeeded in making an artificial indigo which is able to compete with the natural dye. They have recently devoted several million marks to the construction of buildings for its manufacture.

An American has found that wood pulp from the manufacturer when moistened makes an excellent poultice better than linseed meal or bread. It also absorbs oil or fat and can be used for salves.

The "Pascal" is a French invention in photography, of which particulars can be had from M. Gaumont, 57, Rue Saint Roch, Paris. It is an automatic camera by which views can be taken on a film rolled on a bobbin, and the pictures are taken by pressing a button. Twelve pictures are got by simply regarding the object and pressing the button. One can substitute fresh bobbins and take as many views as one requires in this way. The apparatus is very small.

Another French invention for taking a series of photographs fit for the stereoscope in the "pocketstereoscope" (stereo-poche) of M. Toux, 18, Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris.

Some time ago a French doctor published a book on the personal characteristics of Zola from a physiological point of view, and now Mr. Arthur MacDonald, an American, has made an anthropological study of the novelist, and the instinct of self-preservation is, according to him, a prominent trait in Zola. He is not much afraid of a bicycle, but shrinks from a ride through a forest at night. In tunnels he is beset with the idea of the two ends falling in and burying him alive. Some rather morbid ideas possess him. He is always afraid of not being able to do his daily work, or to complete a book. He never reads novels for fear of making unpleasant discoveries. Dr. Johnson used to tap the lampposts as he passed them, and Zola counts the gas jets, the number of doors, and the number of hacks. In his house he enumerates the steps of his staircases and the different things in his bureau. He must touch the same pieces of furniture a certain number of times before he goes to sleep. There are numbers which have a good and a bad influence on him. In the night he opens his eyes seven times to prove that he is not going to die. Mr. MacDonald regards him as a neuropath, or one whose nervous system is painful, but does not affect the soundness of his mind. "In brief," he says, "the qualities of Zola are fineness and exactitude of perception, clearness of conception, power of attention, sureness in judgment, sense of order, power of co-ordination, extraordinary tenacity of effort, and above all a great practical utilitarian sense."

This appreciation agrees very well with our own estimate of Zola derived from a single interview. He struck the present writer as a man of much common sense and practical sagacity, who was equally well fitted to be an administrator or politician as a romancer, and his recent action in the Dreyfus case appears to confirm the view. What keeps him from political life is confessedly his lack of oratorical power. He is a better writer than speaker. As to the race of Zola, he is evidently a true Celt, that is to say, he belongs to the broad-headed brunette stock of Central France Switzerland, and Northern Italy, a stock which hardly exists in this country.

Mr. F. Russell describes the caribou-skin lodge of the Athabascan Indians as a framework of 12 to 30 poles covered with caribou skins. In winter sticks are thurst into the snow to find solid ground for pitching the tent, and if soft moss is met the place is abandoned. When a suitable spot is found the men clear away the snow with snowshoes and the women cut and carry the poles. The women also strew spruce boughs on the floor, the stems undermost and pointing away from the centre. This carpet is renewed every Saturday afternoon. The fire-place is surrounded by a pole of green wood bent into a polygon. At the front and back of the lodge is a stage to thaw and dry meat. The inmates sleep in blankets and caribou skins.

"Candy" has been added to the rations of the American soldier. Fifty tons of confectionary have been sent to the troops in the Philippines Cuba, and Porto Rico by one New York firm. The sweets preferred are chocolate creams, cocoanut drops, lemon drops, and acidulated drops. These are sealed in one-pound cans of an oval shape to fit the pockets of a soldier's uniform. As we have before mentioned, the Germans have found that sugar improves the endurance of soldiers and issue chocolate and other sweets to the army. Jam is also good for men in the field. The Queen's present of chocolate was therefore a very sensible one, though persons ignorant of the feeding properties of sugar thought otherwise.

Speaking of the value of the magazine rifle in warfare, an American scientific journal points out that direct assault on entrenched positions held by crack shots like the Boers is henceforth doomed to failure. "The magazine rifle," it says, "has put a heavy discount upon old-time valour, and the war the of future will be more than ever a war of the taction." This fact has already been pointed out by a correspondent in one of our morning journals.

Among the Congresses to be held at Paris in connection with the Exhibition are an International Medical Congress from the 2nd to the 9th of August, an Ornithological Congress from June 26th, to 30th, a Congress of Mining and Metallurgy from June 18th to 23rd, a Congress of Philosophy from August 2nd to 7th, and a Congress of Ethnology from August 26th to September 1st.

Many dwellers in the country who are debarred the luxury of gas will hail with pleasure the advent of a new lamp, capable of rivalling the incandescent gas-burner, but without the need for gas. Such a lamp has been devised by M Denayrouze, and was recently exhibited before the French Society of Civil Engineers. The light of an ordinary fishtail burner is due to the incandescence of particles of carbon reduced from the coal-gas by the act of combustion, and rendered white-hot by the heat thereby evolved. According to St. Claire-Deville, there is only about from three to six per cent. of carbon in coal-gas, the surplus hydrogen being able to raise to white heat a far larger proportion than this if it were present. This fact is made use of in the Welsbach burner, which, from a given amount of gas, produces about five times more illumination than if burnt in an ordinary fishtail or bat's-wing, or even an Argand burner. Many burners have been devised to cause an incandescent illumination from alcohol or petroleum, &c., as the combustible, but, so far, with little practical success. M. Denayrouze has hit upon a combination of the two systems. He uses alcohol to which a hydrocarbon has been added; in heating the mantle carbon is deposited upon it, and along with the mantle itself is rendered incandescent and thus a double source of light is provided. The lamp was a success; but the inventor kept to himself all details as to what form of carburetting agent was supplied. It is probable that an invention of such value will be taken up by the manufacturers and placed upon the market if in its present shape it is a really practical lamp.

An Austrian savant has declared that the human brain contains a "name centre." He says that it is the office of this cell to retain names. A striking case which would seem to confirm this theory recently occurred at Cleveland. A brakeman was shot by a conductor, and the former could not remember the names of persons or things, although he could perfectly well describe the functions of all articles exhibited to him. The surgeon probed for the bullet and found it in the exact spot necessary to affect the remembrance of names, according to the Austrian's theory. When the pressure on the brain had been relieved, the patient remembered names, and told that of his assailant.

"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE GENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Of all Chemists.
'Lanoline'
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' in collapsable tubes,
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
This Device appears on all labels of these genuine products.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (Qualified).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

REST
"If I could only get a little rest." How many tired women say this! They are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.

Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."

If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Wholesale Agents —KEMP & Co., Ld. Bombay

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
Indian Star Co-operative Society,
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FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.
TRADE MARK
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD & SILVER
THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
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BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
and Fortify the System against Disease with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Trade W Mark
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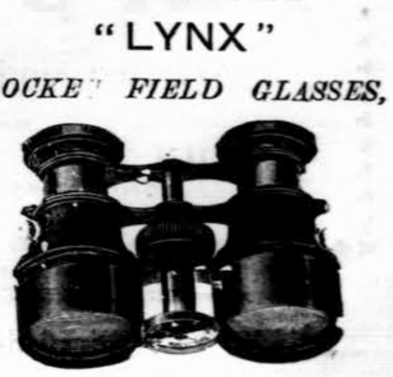

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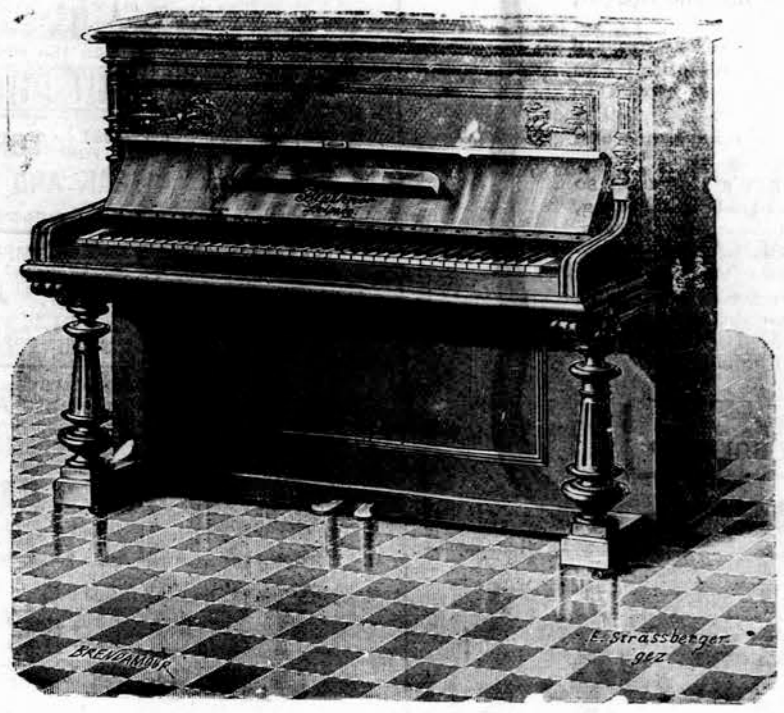

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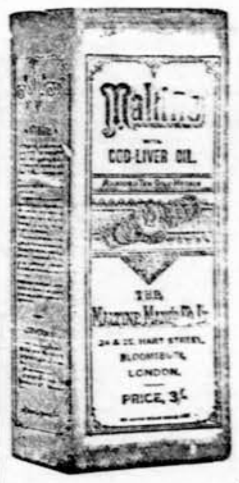

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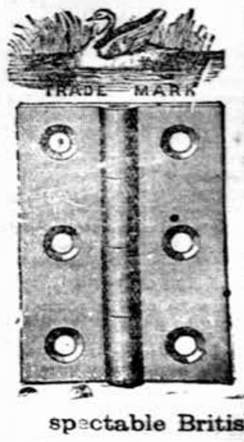

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